(d) whether Government propose to change the present policy of appointment of State Selection Boards and the distribution system for the allotment of petroleum outlets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (c) Complaints have been received against the functioning of some of the Oil Selection Boards. Tenues of Chairman and Members of 7 Oil Selection Boards including those of Haryana and Punjab have been terminated on 2.3.1994.

(d) No, Sir.

Assurance for Zero flaring of gas

2927. SHRI B. K. HARIPRASAD: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of plans for achieving 'zero gas flaring' and what is the present position;

(b) what is the value of gas flared annually in the country at today's international prices at which India is buying gas inclusive of transport and handling at ports; etc.;

(c) what is the estimated value of natural gas contracted by India for imports for the coming year and the allocations therefor in Forex; and

(d) by when we are going to achieve the 'zero flaring' of natural gas at Bombay High at the present trend?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) A number of schemes designed to reduce gas flaring are being implemented by ONGC and OIL. These include:

(i) augmentation of gas collection, compression, transportation and treatment at various places; and

(ii) underground gas storage for future use.

(b) India is not importing natural gas at present. At domestic prices, the value of gas flared between April '93 to January '94 is estimated at Rs. 178.67 crores.

(c) There are no contracts as yet for the import natural gas.

(d) The Gas Flaring Reduction Project for Western offshore fields is expected to be completed in 1996.

Proposal to increase prices of HSD and Kerosene

2928. SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Governmsnt propose to increase the prices of High-speed Diesel and Kerosene; if so, the details thereof;

(b) how much subsidy Government is giving on High-speed Diesel and Kerosene separately in a financial year;

(c) how long Government propose to continue with the present subsidy for the above two items;

(d) whether Government propose to import, sale and distribute these products to private sector; and

(e) if so, what are the details thersof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) The subsidy for the year 1992 93 has been as under:

	Rs./Crores
SKO	3304
HSD	120

(c) Presently, there is no proposal to discontinue it.

(d) and (e) A scheme of parallel marketing s already available for import and sale of kerosene. There is no such scheme for HSD.

Clearance of foreign investment proposals

2929. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign investment proposals which have so far been cleared by Government of India after approval by the finance Empowered Committee concernng his Ministry;

(b) what is the component of foreign direct investment out of the total value envisaged in each project, period involved, effective transfer technology besides setting up the R & D facility; and

(c) whether any proposal as a Joint venture concerning supply of gas through a pipe network to domestic, industrial, commercial transportation consumers has been finalised, if so, the details thereof and the cities likely to be covered in the country,

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Surevey on Southern Gas Grid

2930. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have conducted any survey so far on Southern gas grid, if so, what are the details thereof;

(b) whether any project report thereof has been made so far;

(c) if so, what are the details thereof;

(d) whether the project has been approved by the Planning Commission, if so, what are the details thereof;

(e) what will be the total cost of the project; and

(f) by when the project is expected to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) No route surveys have been conducted.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) The concept of laying a gas pipeline from a suitable point on the Western Coast to the Southern region has been approved in principle. An Expert Group is studying the parameters of a domestic pipeline network for the distribution of gas proposed to be imported from the Middle East. The Southern Gas Grid will be projectised after this study is completed.

Gas and Oil production in Cauvery Basin

2931. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) how much gas and oil have been produced from Cauvery basin, year-wise and location-wise as on date;

(b) the quantity of gas and oil that was struck at Kuthanallur at Cauvery basin;

(c) when did the commercial production begin at Kuthanallur;

(d) what is the present capacity of refinery at Nagapattinam;

(e) how much oil has been refined at the Nagapettinam refinery during the last three years, year-wise;

(f) whether any crude oil is being transported from Cauvery basin to Madras for refining, if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether there is any proposal to increase the capacity of the refinery at Nagapatinanam; and

(h) if the answer to part (g) above be in the negative, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) Small quantities of crude oil and natural gas have been produced at various locations in Cauvery basin since 1985-86. The cummulative production upto February 1994 has been about 1.49 million tonnes of crude oil and about 3.3 MMm of natural gas.

(b) The geological reserves have not been fully assessed so far.

(c) Production from Kuthanallur is yet to commence.

(d) and (e) The crude distillation unit at Nagapattinam which has a capacity of 0.5 MMTPA commenced operations in November 1993.

(f) About 138 thousand tonnes was supplied to MRL, Madras after July 1993.

(g) and (h) Presently there is no such proposal pending with the Government.

इलाहाबाद, उत्तर प्रदेश में इंडेन बाटलिंग प्लांट का कार्यकरण

2932. **श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी स्थित इंडेन के विभिन्न बाटलिंग प्लांट ठीक ढंग से कार्य कर रहे हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन प्लांटों से रिसने वाले सिलेंडर को बड़ी संख्या के सप्लाई करने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) एल०पी०जी० गोदामों से इलाहाबाद और वाराणसी के प्लांटों को वापस किये गये ऐसे सिलेंडरों की संख्या कितनी है ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा) :(क) से (ग) डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरों की आपूर्ति करने से पूर्व एल०पी०जी० सिलेंडरों की भराई संयंत्रों पर यह सुनिश्चित करने के लिये जांच की जाती है कि उनसे रिसाव तो नहीं हो रहा है । तथापि इसके बाद परिवहन के दौरान या विभिन्न चरणों में सिलेंडरों के संभाल के समय रिसाव हो सकता है । अप्रैल, 1993 से दिसम्बर, 1993 की अवधि के दौरान इलाहाबाद तथा वाराणसी भराई संयंत्रों पर वापस किये गये सिलडरों की सख्या क्रमश: 2992 तथा 1818 थी ।

दिल्ली में मिट्टी के तेल की नई खुदरा बिक्री दुकानों का खोला जाना और खाना पकाने की गैस के नये डीलरों की नियुक्ति

2933. **श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा** : क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) दिल्ली में ऐसे कितने स्थान हैं जहां मिट्टी के तेल की खुदरा बिक्री दुकानों के लिये डीलरों की नियुक्ति करने तथा खाना पकाने की गैस की खुदरा बिक्री की दुकानों के लिये वितरकों की नियुक्ति किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है और इनमें से कौन-कौन से स्थान अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित हैं; और

(ख) उन स्थानों का ब्यौरा क्या है जिनके लिए चयन प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है तथा शेष स्थानों के लिये चयन प्रक्रिया कब तक प्रारंभ किये जाने की संभावना है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा): (क) दिल्ली की 1992–94 की वर्तमान विपणन योजना में 27 एल० पी०जी० डिस्ट्रीब्यूटरशिपों को सम्मिलित कर लिया गया है जिनमें से 9 अनुसूचित जातियों के लिये आरक्षित हैं। दिल्ली की मिट्टी के तेल की डीलरशिपों की विपणन योजना को अंतिम रूप नहीं दिया गया है।

(ख) चनाव प्रक्रिया एक सतत प्रक्रिया है। दिल्ली की विपणन योजना में पहले ही शामिल किये गये प्रस्तावों के संबंध में चुनाव प्रक्रिया प्रगति पर है।

Requests for Transfer of Distributorship by LPG Distributors

2934. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether request have been made to Government by the LPG distributors of various States in the country regarding to transfer of their distributorships in Delhi State during the last three years;

(b) if so, what are the names of such distributors alongwith State-wise details thereof;

(c) whether permission regarding transfer of distributorship has been granted to them;

(d) if so, what are the State-wise details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (e) According to available information, requests from the undernoted LPG distributors were received for transfer of their distributorships to Delhi:—

1. Jai Jawan Gas Service, Rourkela (Orissa).

2. Amrit Enterprises, Munger (Bihar).

3. Ratan Gas Agency, Shillong (Meghalaya).

4. Saigal Gas Agency, Varanasi (U.P.)

5. Anand Kiran Gas Agncy, Danapur (Bihar).

Permission was granted for transfer of the distributorships mentioned at (1) to (3) above. The remaining two cases were not eligible as per the guidelines on the subject.

Verification of private companies in LPG marketing

2935. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Government has requested various State Governments to verify the credentials of private companies seeking entry into the parallel marketing scheme for LPG and Kerosene;

(b) if so, what are the details thereof;

(c) whether any guidelines in this regard has been issued to State Governments; if so, details thereof;

(d) what is the number of companies/agencies which have applied or approached for permission to sell LPG or Kerosene; alongwith their full details;

(e) whether State Governments have recommended or considered

any of these companies or agencies after proper scrutiny; if so, the details thereof; and

(f) as on date, whether any LPG or Kerosene is being imported directly by company or agency or private sector; if so,, what are the details thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The State|UT Governments have been requested to verify the genuineness, antecedents and capabilities of the private agencies who intend to take up activities under the Parallel Marketing System and to take appropriate action against such parallel marketeers who have been found indulging in fraudulent and unfair trade practices.

(d) Under the Parallel Marketing System, private agencies have been allowed to import and market LPG and Kerosene at market determined prices for which they are not required to take any approval or permission from the Ministry of Petroleum & Natural Gas. However, they are required to obtain necessary clearances from statutory authorities, local bodies etc. as applicable.

(e) No such procedure is envisaged.

(f) So far 6.1 TMT of LPG and 57.8 TMT of kerosene have been imported under the parallel marketing system by different companies.

पेट्रोलियम की बचत के लिये जागरूकता पैदा किया जाना

2936. श्री राम जेठमलानी :
डा० जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन:

क्या पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि गत वर्षों के दौरान देश में कच्चे तेल के उत्पादन में निरन्तर कमी तथा पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की खपत में निरन्तर वृद्धि के कारण पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों के आयात में वृद्धि हो रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह भी सच है कि मांग को सीमित करने के लिये सरकार ने पेट्रोल, डीजल आदि की बचत के लिये जन मानस में चेतना पैदा करने हेतु कुछ कार्यवाही आरम्भ की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इस अभियान के तहत प्रचार माध्यमों का भी प्रयोग किया गया था;

(घ) यदि हा, तो गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान प्रचार माध्यमों पर खर्च की गई धनराशियों का वर्ष वार ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि सरकार ने देश में पेट्रोल तथा डीजल की बचत करने के लिये क्षेत्रों का पता लगाया है ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो वे क्षेत्र कौन-कौन से हैं जहां इन पदार्थों के उपयोग में बचत की संभावना विद्यमान है, तथा देश में सरकारी और निजी क्षेत्र के लिये पेट्रोल तथा डीजल की पृथक पृथक औसत वार्षिक खपत के प्रतिशत का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा): (क) पेटोलियम उत्पादों के आयात में वृद्धि कम स्वदेशी शोधन-क्षमता और खपत में वृद्धि के कारण हुई है ।

(ख) और (ग) जी, हां ।

(च) ब्यौरा निम्नानुसार है:-

(लाख रुपये)

माध्यम	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93
समाचार पत्र/प्रैस	162.7	215.7	112.1
टीवी/रेडियो	19.13	21.1	29.52
सूचना पत्रिकाएं अन्य माध्यम	27.8	33.7	53.0
	93.3	104.2	109.7
योग :	302.93	374.7	295.32

(ङ) और (च) पता लगाये गये क्षेत्रों में परिवहन, सिचाई, डीजल पंपसैट, डीजल जनरेटिंग सैट, ट्रैक्टर इत्यादि शामिल हैं । देश में सार्वजनिक और निजी क्षेत्र में पेट्रोल और डीजल की खपत के बारे में अलग से न कोई आकड़ें रखे जाते हैं, न संकलित किये जाते हैं ।

तेल की खोज के लिये किया गया सर्वेक्षण

2937. **श्री अजीत जोगी :**
श्री मूलचन्द मीणा :

क्या **पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन राज्यों के नाम क्या हैं जहां पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान तेल की खोज के लिये सर्वेक्षण कराया गया था;

(ख) उन स्थानों के नाम क्या हैं, जहां तेल की खोज के लिये आदेश जारी किये गये हैं ; और

(ग) इन स्थानों से निकाले गये पेट्रोलियम पदार्थों की मात्रा कितनी है?

पेट्रोलियम और प्राकृतिक गैस मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (कैप्टन सतीश शर्मा):(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान गुजरात, राजस्थान, तमिलनाडु, आंध्र प्रदेश, पश्चिमी बंगाल, बिहार, त्रिपुरा, नागालैंड, उत्तर प्रदेश, मध्य प्रदेश, हिमाचल प्रदेश, अरुणाचल प्रदेश व पश्चिमी और पूर्वी अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण किये गये हैं ।

(ख) आठवीं योजना के अनुमोदित अन्वेषण कार्यक्रम के अनुसार तटवर्ती भाग में ऊपरी असम, असम-अकरान पश्चिमी बंगाल, हिमाचल की तराई और गंगाघाटी, राजस्थान कच्छ और सौराष्ट्र, कैम्बे, कृष्णा गोदावरी, कावेरी, विन्ध्य और गौदवाना की परतदार बेसिनों में तथा पश्चिमी और पूर्वी अपतटीय क्षेत्रों में भूकम्पीय सर्वेक्षण तथा अन्वेषण बैधन हाथ में लिया जाना अपेक्षित है ।

(ग) शीघ्र उत्पादन प्रणालियों के अन्तर्गत अल्प उत्पादन को छोड़कर गत तीन वर्षों में जिन क्षेत्रों में सर्वेक्षण और अन्वेषण कार्य शुरू किया गया है वहां से उत्पादन को स्थापित करना समयपूर्व होगा ।

Import Bills for Petroleum Products

2938. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to refer to the answer to Unstarred Question 356 given in the Rajya Sabha on 23rd February, 1994 and state:

(a) what steps have been taken by Government to reduce the import bills of petroleum products; and

(b) what are the details of progress made in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) and (b)

In order to reduce expenditure on imports of petroleum products, efforts are being made to increase the refining capacity by taking up expansion of existing refineries and setting-up of new grassroot refineries in the public sector, joint venture and private sector besides promoting conservation of petroleum products in various fields.

Private Companies in LPG Marketing

2939. SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that no private Company has so far launched the distribution of LPG for domestic use in the country despite the fact that Government had permitted private trade in LPG almost a year ago;

(b) if so, what are the details and reasons therefor;

(c) what is the number of private companies which have started importing LPG with details thereof; and

(d) whether such imports have enhanced the availability of LPG in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPTAIN SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (d) Two private sector companies have so far imported about 6.1 TMT of LPG under the parallel marketing system, most of which has been sold in bulk to Industry. One company has planned to import packed LPG in cylinders and start its distribution for domestic use shortly.

Supply of Kerosene and LPG by private oil companies

2940. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE: Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased o state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the private oil companies are coming up in a big way for supply of kerosene and LPG in India; and

(b) if so, what are the terms and conditions Government have imposed on them for regulating the oil supplies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) The response to the parallel marketing system of kerosene and LPG by the private sector has been encouraging.

(b) Under the Parallel Marketing System, private agencies can import and market kerosene and LPG, using| setting up their own infrastructure and distribution net-work, at market determined prices to domestic, non-domestic and industrial customers. They are, however, required to obtain necessary approvals under the relevant Acts|Rules from Central|State| local authorities regarding safety, pollution control etc. as applicable. Under the LPG (Regulation of Supply and Distribution) Order, 1993, and the Kerosene (Restriction on use and Fixation of Ceiling Price) Order 1993, the parallel marketeers are required to intimate their intention and capabilities to import and sell LPG| Kerosene before commencement of such activities and submit a monthly report giving details of the products imported by them. Besides they have to furnish to the Government or to such agencies authorised by Government all relevant particulars

and information as may be required.

Prices of Gas from Oman and Iran

2941. SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:
SHRI SUBRAMANIAN SWAMY:
SHRI ANANTRAY DEVSHANKER DAVE:
SHRIMATI RENUKA CHOWDHURY:
SHRI MOHD. KHALEELUR RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that gas from Oman and Iran is going to be supplied through pipelines is likely to be much higher in terms of price compared to our gas price by 230 per cent;

(b) what is the justification of Oman and Iran for asking such high price of gas;

(c) what is the price of gas offered by Oman and Iran and what is our local price;

(d) what is the quantum of gas supply estimated from Oman and Iran pipe lines and what is the short fall today to meet registered demand of gas;

(e) what are the names of gas reserves discovered and the rate of exploitation currently; and

(f) whether coal gasification is being planned or there is any significant potential for coal gasification?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (CAPT. SATISH SHARMA): (a) to (c) The price of the gas to be imported from Oman is being negotiated with the Oman Oil Company. No price offer has as yet been received from Iran.

(d) The Oman Oil Company has proposed the supply of about 57 MMSCMD of gas to India. The estimated shortfall by the year 2000 A.D. is around 78 MMSCMD.

(e) As against the balance recoverable reserves of 700 BCM as on 1.4.1993, the current production of gas is 49.87 MMSCMD.

(f) ONGC has taken up an R&D project for Underground Coal Gasification. The techno-economic feasibility of Underground Coal Gasification is yet to be established.

Upgradation to SAG posts in Railways

2942. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any proposals under Government's consideration for upgrading nearly 150 S.A.G. Grade posts to General Managers grade by the Indian Railways;

(b) if so, whether Group 'A' and Group 'B' posts are likely to be surrendered in return; and

(c) if not, whether it is a fact that Group 'A' and 'B' officers would be stagnated and how the stagnation is proposed to be removed?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The aspect of stagnation is taken into account in the periodical cadre reviews of gazetted services.

स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को स्थायी/अस्थायी पास जारी किया जाना

2943. **श्री रामदेव भंडारी:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि:

(क) क्या उनका मंत्रालय उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को, जिन्होंने अपने

त्याग के बदले पेंशन तथा ताम्रपत्र लेना स्वीकार नहीं किया था, सारे देश में यात्रा करने के लिए स्थायी/अस्थायी रेल पास जारी करता है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है तथा इस संबंध में क्या प्रक्रिया अपनाई जाती है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) : (क) और (ख) केवल केन्द्रीय राजस्व से स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अंतर्गत पेंशन पाने वाले स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों/उनकी विधवाओं को ही स्वतंत्रता सेनानी लेखे में कार्ड पास जारी किए जा रहे है । बहरहाल, उन स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों के मामले में, जो केंद्रीय राजस्व से पेंशन पाने के पात्र तो हैं परन्तु जो उसे लेने से इन्कार कर देते हैं, विशिष्ट मामलों में ही गृह मंत्रालय के अनुदेशों के आधार पर कार्ड पास जारी किये जाते है।

Upgradation of staff of Hindi Organisation in Railways

2944. SHRI MD. SALIM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that staff of Hindi Organisation in Indian Railways have been treated as Ministerial staff;

(b) if so, whether they have extended the benefit of continues upgradation as given to the ministerial staff; and

(c) if not, what steps are being taken to offer the opportunities of upgradation to staff of Hindi Organisation in Indian Railways who are working for a very long time in the same grade?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) Though the staff of Hindi Organisation on Indian Railways belong to Ministerial category, their staffing pattern does not conform to that of the Ministerial cadre on Zonal Railways. Accordingly, upgradation given to the Ministerial Cadres on Zonal Railways is not admissible to the staff of the Hindi Organisation. For Staff working Hindi Organisation on Indian Railways, Ministry of Personnel happens to be the nodal Ministry. Accordingly, a separate upgradation exercise was done in May 1987 for these staff, in consultation with Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions when all the posts of Hindi Assistant Grade-III in scale Rs. 1200—2040 were upgraded to Rs. 1400—2300 and redesignated as Hindi Assistant Grade-II.

मुम्बई और पुणे में अलग-अलग स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

2945 **श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिंदे** : (क) क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि मुम्बई और पुणे में अलग-अलग स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियां चलायी जा रही हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार मुम्बई और पुणे के बीच कुछ स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियां शुरु करने के विषय में विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता :

(घ) परिचालनिक कठिनाइयों तथा तकनीकी तंगियों के कारण ।

देश में स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियां आरम्भ करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव

2946. श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजी राव शिंदे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार मुम्बई और दिल्ली की स्थानीय रेलगाड़ी व्यवस्था की तरह देश के कतिपय शहरों में स्थानीय रेलगाड़ियां उपलब्ध कराने का विचार रखती हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० लेंका) : (क) जी, हां ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) संसाधनों की तंगी के कारण ऐसा करना संभव नहीं है ।

रेलवे में अग्रिम आरक्षण

2947. श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिंदे : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि काफी पहले रेल टिकट बुक कराने की प्रणाली के कारण भ्रष्टाचार और टिकट रद्द करने की समस्या बढ़ गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार एक सप्ताह पहले आरक्षण करने की प्रणाली बनाने के विषय में विचार कर रही है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) :

(ख) से (घ) चूंकि किए गए विश्लेषण के आधार पर यह देखा गया था कि अधिकांश यात्री 45 दिन पहले तक ही अग्रिम आरक्षण का अनुरोध करते हैं, इसलिए 1-10-93 से अग्रिम आरक्षण अवधि 60 दिन से घटाकर 45 दिन कर दी गयी है ।

सुपर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ियों के यात्रियों को बिस्तर दिया जाना

2948. श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) निजामुद्दीन और जबलपुर के बीच चलने वाली 2411 तथा 2412 सुपर एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी के वातानुकूलित सवारी डिब्बों में यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों की मांग पर दिए जाने वाले प्रत्येक बिस्तर में प्रदत्त मदों का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) प्रति बिस्तर कितना प्रभार लिया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या ये बिस्तर रेलवे प्रदान करता है या ठेकेदार ;

(घ) ओढ़ने और बिछाने की प्रत्येक चादर की निश्चित लम्बाई और चौड़ाई कितनी-कितनी है ; और

(ङ) क्या सरकार को इस तथ्य की जानकारी है कि यात्रियों को प्रदत्त चादरों की चौड़ाई केवल दो फुट होती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० लेंका) : (क) यात्रियों को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले बिस्तर के साथ एक कंबल, तकिया कवर सहित एक तकिया, एक तौलिया और दो चादरें होती हैं ।

(ख) 10 रु० प्रति बिस्तर प्रति यात्री ।

(ग) ये रेलों द्वारा सप्लाई किए जाते हैं ।

(घ) और (ङ) ओढ़ने वाली चादर का आकार 160 सें०मी० × 224 सें०मी० है और बिछाने वाली चादरें दो आकारों अर्थात् 92 सें०मी० × 224 सें०मी० और 160 सें०मी० × 224 सें०मी० में उपलब्ध हैं। रेलों से कहा गया है कि 92 सें0मी0 × 224 सें०मी० माप की बिछाने वाली चादरों के वर्तमान स्टाक के समाप्त हो जाने के बाद 160 सें०मी० × 224 सें०मी० माप की बिछाने वाली चादरों की व्यवस्था करें।

अलाभप्रद रेल लाइनें

2949. श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रीवा-बघवार-ब्यौहारी नई रेल लाइन परियोजना को इस संबंध में करवाये गये सर्वेक्षण के अनुसार अलाभप्रद पाया गया था ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसे किन आधारों पर अलाभप्रद पाया गया था ;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि सरकार ने भी अनेक अवसरों पर आदिवासी बहुल क्षेत्रों के लोगों को रेल सुविधाएं उपलब्ध कराने के लिए आर्थिक दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद कतिपय परियोजनाओं को हाथ में लिया है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार इसी मापदंड के आधार पर उक्त रेल लाइन को स्वीकृति दिये जाने से संबंधित मामले की समीक्षा करेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) :

(ख) प्रस्तावित नई रेल लाइन पर प्रतिफल की 7.63% की दर वित्तीय दृष्टि से अलाभप्रद होने के कारण।

(ग) केवल कुछ ही मामलों में उन क्षेत्रों में ऐसी परियोजनाएं शुरु की गई थीं जहां विकास की संभाव्यता थी।

(घ) इस परियोजना पर विचार के लिए संसाधनों की स्थिति में सुधार होने की प्रतीक्षा करनी होगी।

ललितपुर–खजुराहो रेल लाइन का सर्वेक्षण

2950. श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह: क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या ललितपुर-खजुराहो-सतना, खजुराहो-महोबा तथा रीवा-सीधी सिंगरौली रेल लाइन के सर्वेक्षण का कार्य अब पूर्ण हो चुका है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सर्वेक्षण का क्या परिणाम निकला है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के० सी० लेंका) : (क) जी, नहीं।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता।

Awarding of contracts without calling Tenders/Quotations

2951. PROF. VIJYA KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleaased to state:

(a) the number of contracts awarded durng 1992, 1993 and 1994 without calling for quotations|tenders, Zone-wise;

(b) what are the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to enquirs into the irregularities that were committed; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Nil.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

रोजगार के अवसरों में कमी

2952. **श्री राम सिंह राठवा :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल विभाग रोजगार के अवसर कम हो गये हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान सृजित पदों की जोन-वार संख्या कितनी-कितनी है ;

(ग) 31 दिसम्बर, 1993 की स्थिति के अनुसार नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी थी तथा वे कुल कर्मचारियों के कितने प्रतिशत हैं ; और

(घ) सरकार द्वारा रेल विभाग में रोजगार के और अधिक अवसर सृजित करने हेतु क्या प्रयास किए जा रहे हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेका) : (क) और (ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान रेलवे-वार सृजित पदों की संख्या के अनंतिम आंकड़े इस प्रकार हैं :—

मध्य . . .	3255
पूर्व . . .	6883
उत्तर . . .	1284
पूर्वोत्तर . . .	1193
पूर्वोत्तर सीमा . .	717
दक्षिण . . .	1231
दक्षिण . .	3244
दक्षिण पू . .	2545
पश्चिम . . .	2912

(ग) 31-12-93 को नैमित्तिक कर्मचारियों की अनंतिम संख्या 76,701 है और ग्रुप "क" तथा "ख" के कर्मचारियों को छोड़कर कुल कर्मचारियों से उनका प्रतिशत 4.88 है ।

(घ) नयी लाइनों/खण्डों तथा नयी उत्पादन इकाइयां खोलकर तथा चल स्टाक अवसरचना के अनुरक्षण के लिए सुविधाओं का निर्माण करके रेलों पर सीधी भर्ती के अवसरों का सृजन किया जाता है । बहरहाल, अप्रचलित प्रौद्योगिकी को हटाने तथा आधुनिक प्रौद्योगिकी शुरु किये जाने के परिणामस्वरूप अकुशल श्रमिकों की संख्या में कमी हुई है । इसकी प्रतिपूर्ति करने तथा देश में रोजगार की समग्र वृद्धि सुनिश्चित करने के उद्देश्य से आमान परिवर्तन तथा बाहरी एजेंसियों से सामग्री, उपस्कर, मशीनरी तथा संयंत्र की खरीद के माध्यम से अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार के अवसरों को बढ़ाया जा रहा है । रेलें, इण्डियन रेलवे कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी लि० (इरकान), कंटनर निगम, कोंकण रेलवे निगम आदि जैसे सहायक संगठनों जिनसे बड़े पैमाने पर प्रत्यक्ष तथा अप्रत्यक्ष रोजगार प्राप्त होते हैं, की स्थापना भी कर रही है ।

मुम्बई में रेल लाइन को दोहरा किया जाना

2953. **श्री विट्ठलराव माधवराव जाधव :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि कुछ अंतर्राष्ट्रीय कंपनियों ने मुम्बई में वर्तमान रेल लाइन को दोहरा करने से संबंधित कार्य को शुरु करने के लिए अपनी उत्सुकता व्यक्त की है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसका ब्यौरा क्यो है ; और

(ग) सरकार इस मामले में क्या निर्णय लेगी ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेका) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

Completion of Eklashi-Balurghat rail project

2954. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleaesd to state:

(a) what has been the progress on Eklashi-Balurghaht rail link project

which finds place in successive Railway Budget;

(b) how much money has been allotted so far for the project which is extremely vital for the area; and

(c) whether adequate funds would be found for this project this year so that the ruffled feeling of the people of this area is assuaged?

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI C. K. JAFFER SHARIEF): (a) 3%.

(b) Rs. 2.97 crores.

(c) Providing additional funds for this project during 1994-95 is under consideration.

डी.एम.यू. रेलगाड़ियों का चलाया जाना

2955. **श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह :** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय चल रही डी०एम०यू० रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है ;

(ख) इन रेलगाड़ियों तथा अन्य रेलगाड़ियों में मुख्य अंतर क्या है और इन रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि की जायेगी ; और

(ग) इस समय पटना-गया खंड पर चल रही डी०एम०यू० रेलगाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है तथा क्या इनकी संख्या में वृद्धि किये जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) : (क) डी०एम०यू० किस्म की 120 पुश-पुल गाडियां विभिन्न मार्गों पर चल रही हैं ।

(ख) पुश-पुल गाड़ियों मै रेल इंजन गाड़ी संरचना के बीच में होता है और ड्राइविंग कैब अंतिम सवारी डिब्बों में होते हैं । इनकी संरचना को अधिकतम दस सवारी डिब्बों तक सीमित रखा जाता है। पुश-पुल गाड़ियां उच्चतर गति से चलती हैं और परम्परागत गड़ियों की तुलना में टर्मिनलों पर रिवर्सल में बहुत कम समय लेती है । इन्हें उत्तरोत्तर अन्य खंडों पर चलाया जाएगा, लेकिन यह परिचालनिक व्यावहारिकताओं और उनके औचित्य पर निर्भर करेगा ।

(ग) पटना-गया खंड पर डी०एम० यू० किस्म की 3 जोड़ी पुश-पुल गाड़ियां चल रही हैं । इन गाड़ियों का और चलाया जाना परिचालनिक व्यावहारिकता और औचित्य पर निर्भर करेगा ।

Accident of 3019 up Howrah Gorakh-..... pur Express

2956. SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleaesd to state:

(a) what are the details of the railway accident involving 3019 Up Howrah-Gorakhpur Express and a goods t ain on 1st January, 1993;

(b) how many such accidents are occurring every month all over the country;

(c) whether any effort is being made to reduce head-on collisions and same track-collisions in the railways;

(d) if so, what is the difficulty involved technically in preventing such accidents; and

(e) what human error is involved in such accidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No such accident occurred on 1.1.93. However, 3019 Up Howrah-Gorakhpur Express train collided in the rear of Up DC Goods train at Bansipur station on Kiul-Jhajha section of Eastern Railway on 1.12.93.

(b) 7 such accidents have occurred between April, 1993 and February, 1994 on all Indian Railways.

(c) to (e) The train accidents are predominantly attributable to either 'failure of equipment' or 'human failure'. The collisions take place due to non-adherence of laid down norms of train operation on the part of drivers, station and other staff, obstruction by derailed wagons and equipment failures. Night and and surprise inspections, foot-plate inspections, ambush checks, special screening, periodic refresher training courses, frequent counselling and examplary punishments are some of the measures taken to prevent collisions. In addition, drivers are screened for adequacy of driving skills, knowledge of Operating rules and their alertness Progressive introduction of colourlight signalling, track circuiting of main lines and loop lines at the stations, adoption of Auxiliary Warning System and introduction of Axle Counter Block instruments are some of the technical aids provided for prevention of collisions.

बम्बई–दौंड–मनमाड सवारी गाड़ी का रद्द किया जाना

2957. **श्री विट्ठल राव माधवराव जाधव** : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि बम्बई-दौंड-मनमाड सवारी गाड़ी को पिछले एक वर्ष से बन्द कर दिया गया है ;

(ख) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त गाडी के बन्द होने से अहमद नगर और दौंड क्षेत्र के लोगों हेतु बम्बई तक के लिए कोई सीधी गाड़ी नहीं है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार बम्बई और पूणे के बीच चलने वाली सिंहगढ़ एक्सप्रेस रेलगाड़ी को अहमद नगर तक चलायेगी ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्योरा क्या है ; और

(ङ) यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के0सी0 लेंका) : (क) जी, नहीं। परन्तु 1321/1322 बम्बई-दौंड-मनमाड पैसेंजर गाड़ी केवल पुणे-बम्बई वी टी खंड पर 1–5–88 से रद्द की गयी है ।

(ख) इस समय, दौंड और बम्बई/दादर के बीच 6 जोड़ी सीधी गाड़ियां उपलब्ध हैं । दौंड के रास्ते अहमदनगर और बम्बई के बीच कोई सीधी गाड़ी उपलब्ध नहीं है । बहरहाल, शयनयान दर्जे का थ्रू एक सवाली डिब्बा 1321 डाउन/8002 अप द्वारा और वापसी में 3004 डाउन/1602 अप द्वारा दौड और बम्बई वाया अहमदनगर-मनमाड के बीच उपलब्ध है ।

(ग) जी, नहीं ।

(घ) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ङ) मार्गवर्ती खडों पर लाइन क्षमता की कमी और अहमदनगर में गाड़ी खड़ी करने और अनुरक्षण की सुविधाएं उपलब्ध न होने के कारण ।

Second International Railway Equipment Exhibition (IREE)

2958. SHRI RAMDAS AGARWAL: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Second International Railway Equipment Exhibition (IREE) was recently held in Calcutta in cooperation with the Indian Railways and Confederation of Indian Industries;

(b) whether the Chairman of Confederation of Indian Industries wanted that India should bid for more turn-key projects abroad; and

(c) what were the major foreign firms which participated in the Fair

and signed turn-key projects including business transacted at the above mentioned Exhibition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) This International Railway Equipment Exhibition was held at Calcutta by CII in cooperation with the Ministry of Railways.

(b) Yes, Sir. The statement was given by Chairman CII Industrial Furnaces Division who suggested that the Indian Railway Construction Company (IRCON) and Rail India Technical & Economic Services Limited (RITES) should collaborate with industry on a consortium basis and bid for larger scope in the international contracts.

(c) No foreign firm which particiapatsd in the 2nd IREE '94' signed turn-key projects or transacted business with Indian Railways.

Market Borrowing targets of Railways

2959. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Railways have failed in their market borrowing targets for the second successive year;

(b) if so,, whether it is a fact that the Railways had raissd a total of Rs. 1009 crores upto March 1993;

(c) if so, to what extent the minimum targe was not achieved; and

(d) the reasons therefor and to what extent it had affected the programme of the Railway Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (d) The Railways do not resort to direct market borrowings. The Indian Railway Finance Corporation (IRFC), a public sector udertaking under the Ministry of Railways, raises funds from the market for investment in railway assets.

Since its inception in December 1986 IRFC raised an amount of Rs. 5229.40 crores upto March 1993 for investment in railway assets.

During 1992-93, the revised target of Rs. 962 crores was met.

हिमाचल प्रदेश में नई रेललाइन बिछाने की योजना

2960. श्री महेश्वर सिंह : क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने निकट भविष्य में हिमाचल प्रदेश को रेल सुविधा प्रदान करने हेतु नई रेल लाइन बिछाने के लिये कोई योजना बनायी है ; यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या पर्यटन की दृष्टि से इस क्षेत्र के बढ़ते हुए महत्व को ध्यान में रखते हुए राज्य के महत्वपूर्ण पर्यटक स्थलों को रेल लाइन के साथ जोड़ने के लिए उक्त योजना में कोई प्रावधान किया गया है ; और

(ग) इस वर्ष इस क्षेत्र में किस-किस मीटर रेल लाइन को बड़ी रेल लाइनों में बदले जाने का प्रस्ताव है ? इस संबंध में ब्यौरा क्या है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के0सी0 लेंका) : (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं।

(ग) कोई नहीं ।

Connecting of Ludhiana/Rajpura with Chandigarh

2961. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the position of the long standing demand of Punjab Government for connecting Ludhiana/Rajpura with Chandigarh by rail; and

(b) whether it is a fact that this long delay is causing great inconvenience and frustration to the people of Punjab whose just demand is being unduly delayed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Survey for Chandigarh-Rajpura (a station on Ambala-Ludhiana line) new railway line is in progress. Report is expected by the end of 1993-94. Further action would depend upon results of the survey and availability of resources.

Identification of Sites for construction of over-bridges in Punjab

2962. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to construct railway over-bridges in the State of Punjab in the near future;

(b) if so, whether the sites for construction of bridges has been identified; and

(c) what are the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) to (c) Construction of road over bridges at following locations are sanctioned:

1. At Patiala over level crossing No.17 at Km 25/8-9.

2. In replacement of old ROB at Dhilwan at Km. 463/8.

3. At Phagwara on G.T. Road at Km. 1/8-9 on Phagwara-New Shahar.

Cancellation of Trains in Punjab

2963. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of trains which were cancelled/rescheduled in Punjab during terrorist-created disturbed conditions with the details thereof;

(b) the reasons for which these trains have not restarted or put on their original schedule timing as normalcy has been restored in Punjab and there is no justification for prolonging the cancellation or change in timings; and

(c) by when the trains are being restarted with original timings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) A Total of 73 trains continue to remain cancelled/rescheduled due to law and order problem in Punjab as per the

following details:—

Year of Cancellation/rescheduling	No. of trains remaining cancelled rescheduled d/	
	Mail/Express	Passenger
1986-87		5
1987-88		
1988-89		2
1989-90		
1990-91		
1991-92	12	54
1992-93		
TOTAL :	12	61

(b) For want of security clearance from the Government of Punjab.

(c) As soon as security clearance is given by the State Government

Construction of verhead|undtr

2964. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) how many proposals for the construction of overhead Bridges| under Bridges from Punjab are lying with Government with the detail thereof; and

(b) what action is being taken by Government for construction of these Bridges and by when their construction would be taken in hand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Nil, Sir:

(b) Does not arise.

लम्बी दूरी की रेलगाड़ियों में चिकित्सा सहायता

2965. **श्री ब्रह्मदेव आनन्द पासवान:** क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) उन लम्बी दूरी वाली गाड़ियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनमें यात्रा के दौरान यात्रियों को आक्सीजन सहित आपातकालीन चिकित्सा सुविधायें भी उपलब्ध करायी गयी हैं ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में 28 फरवरी, 1994 तक रेल यात्रा के दौरान हुई स्वभाविक और अस्वभाविक मौतों की संख्या क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भाग (ख) में उल्लिखित आश्रितों/परिवारजनों को कोई मुआवजा या आर्थिक सहायता दी गयी है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और सरकार कब तक ऐसा करने का विचार रखती है ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के0सी0 लेंका) : (क) से (घ) सूचना इकट्ठी की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

Suburban railway projects in Maharashtra

2966. DR. BAPU KALDATE: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that suburban railway projects proposed by the Government of Maharashtra in the second Bombay Urban Transport Project has been pending for long because of indecision on certain issues relating to the projects;

(b) if so, what are the unresolved issues between the Central Government and the State Government of Maharashtra;

(c) whether it is a fact that World Bank has expressed its unwillingness to grant loan for the project till these issues are settled; and

(d) if so, what steps are contemplated by the Central Government in the wider interest of the overall economic development of Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) (i) For the original project, costing Rs. 1526.57 crores (Phase-I), Planning Commission is yet to approve 50 per cent cost of Railways' share, outside Railway's Plan outlay, as proposed.

(ii) The proposed extension of the project from Rs. 152657 to Rs. 2074. 50 crores, would be considered after implementation of Phase-I and stablisation of the traffic pattern.

(c) and (d) The project is under correspondence and yet to be finalised.

Facilities to decorated soldiers

2967. SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Railways are processing to give the facilities to highly distinguished defence personnel which are given to freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof and if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Due to financial constraints, it is difficult to enlarge the scope of free rail travel.

Stoppage of Purushottam Express at Bokaro

2968. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration regarding the stoppage of both up and down Purushottam Express at Bokaro Steel City Railway Station;

(b) whether it is also a fact that due to industrial belt there is always a rush for reservation in all trains and in all classes, which presently is very less in number to fulfil the demand;

(c) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to raise the reservation quota from Bokaro in all trains especially linking capitals metros and important places;

(d) if so, what are the details thereof; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) 2801/2802 Purushottam Express does not run via Bokaro Steel City.

(b) to (d) The reservation quotas available at Bokaro are generally adequate except in Delhi bound trains where the demand in sleeper class is slightly more than the quota and therefore a fresh quota of 5 sleeper class berths by 2801 Purushottam Express w.e.f. 22.3.1994 and an additional quota of one sleeper class berth by 2815 Puri-New Delhi Express w.e.f. 8.4.94 is being allotted at this station ex. Gomoh.

(d) Does not arise.

Linking of Purulia Railway Station with Bokaro via Kotshila route

2969. SHRI GAYA SINGH: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Purulia Railway Station has been linked with Bokaro via Kotshila route which is the shortest route in comparison to the existing one;

(b) whether the railways have any proposal to route Purushottam Express through Purulia to Gomoh via Kotshila for Bokaro;

(c) if so, what are details therefor; and

(d) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Operational constraints.

Metro Rail Project Calcutta

2970. PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) what are the details of on-going of Metro Rail, Calcutta;

(b) whether lack of finance has delayed the total Project;

(c) whether connection between Esplanade to Dum Dum is being delayed; and

(d) if so, the facts and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Out of 16.45 km length, two sections viz., Dum Dum to Belgachia (2.22 km) and Esplanade to Tollygunj (7.57 km), totalling to 9.79 km have been completed and commissioned for traffic by 1986.

(b) to (d) Lack of funds and non-availability of land had delayed the project in the initial stages. However, allocation of funds has been increased considerably in the later years. Dum Dum to Belgachia has already been completed while the rest of the section upto Esplanade will be completed by 1995. There are still six plots of land yet to be made available by the State Government of West Bengal for the Project.

Development in the fuel efficiency kit for diesel locomotives

2971. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a fuel efficiency kit for diesel locomotives has been indigenously developed in the country;

(b) if so, what is the extent of saving in fuel consumption achieved with the use of this kit; and

(c) what is the likely annual saving of fuel with the introduction of the device?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Saving in fuel consumption is approximately 7.5 per cent.

(c) The likely saving of fuel at this level is expected to be approximately 48,000 litres per year per loco in use.

यात्रियों के लिये बीमा-योजनायें

2972. **श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय :**
श्री ब्रह्मदेव आनन्द पासवान :

क्या रेल मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रेल द्वारा आरक्षित या अनारक्षित टिकटों पर यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के लिए सामूहिक बीमा योजना या अन्य बीमा योजना उपलब्ध है ;

(ख) क्या रेल-यात्रा के दौरान किन्हीं कारणों से रेल यात्री के घायल हो जाने या उसकी मृत्यु हो जाने पर उसे वायुयान से यात्रा करने वाले यात्रियों के समतुल्य मुआवजा राशि का भुगतान किया जाता है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार रेल यात्रियों के जीवन, सम्पत्ति और स्वास्थ्य की सुरक्षा को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए उत्तरदायी है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो ऐसा कब तक सुनिश्चित किया जायेगा ?

रेल मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री के०सी० लेंका) (क) और (ख) जी, नहीं ।

(ग) और (घ) राज्य सरकारें रेलवे स्टेशनों और चलती गाड़ियों सहित रेल परिसरों में कानून और व्यवस्था बनाए रखने तथा अपराध पर नियंत्रण रखने के लिए जिम्मेवार हैं । राजकीय रेलवे पुलिस रेलों के साथ निकट समन्वय रखकर यात्री गाड़ियों का मार्ग रक्षण करने, रेलवे परिसरों में गश्त लगाने, आसूचना एकत्रित करने का काम करती है, अपराधियों तथा ज्ञात बदमाशों पर निगरानी रखती है, रेलों पर अपराध करने वाले अपराधियों के विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज करती हैं, उनकी जांच करती हैं तथा उन पर मुकदमा चलाती हैं ।

जहां तक यात्री गाड़ियों में यात्रियों के बीमार हो जाने का संबंध है, सभी यात्री गाड़ियों में गार्डो के पास प्राथमिक चिकित्सा पेटी उपलब्ध होती है । जिन स्टेशनों पर रेलवे स्वास्थ्य यूनिट/रेलवे अस्पताल होते हैं वहां संदेश पहुंचने पर रेलवे चिकित्सा अधिकारियों द्वारा बीमार यात्रियों का इलाज किया जाता है ।

Compensation to the next of kin of dead and injured school children involved in train accident near Pune

2973. SHRI GOVINDRAO ADIK: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state the amount of compensation given in each case to the next of kin of the dead and injured school children involved in train accident near Pune on 11th December, 1993 alongwith the names of the beneficiaries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): As this mishap does not come under the purview of Section 124 of the Railways Act, 1989, no compensation has been paid to the next of kin of the dead and injured school children. However an amount of Rs. 52,500/- has been paid as ex-gratia to the injured.

Restraints on multimodal transport operation

@2974. SHRI VIREN J. SHAH:
SHRI PRAMOD MAHAJAN:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news report

@Previously Unstarred Question No. 1920, transferred from 7.3.94.

published in the Economic Times of 23rd February, 1994 under the caption "Commerce Ministry seeks restraints on MTOS',;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) details of norms followed for registration of MTOs;

(d) what is the number and details of applications received from foreign companies for registration as MTOs;

(e) how many of them have so far been registered as MTOs, and

(f) details of changes Government propose to make in the norms followed for registration of MTO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In the news report, interalia, it has been mentioned that Ministry of Commerce have sought tightening of registration norms for Multimodal Transport Operators by increasing the capital base which makes them eligible for registration and that the period of delivery of goods be specified in the MTO document.

(c) As per section 4 of the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993, no person can be registered as an MTO unless following conditions are fulfiled;

(1) An application is made alongwith the prescribed fee

(2) The applicant, if shipping Company or Company engaged in the business of Freight Forwarding in India or abroad, has a minimum annual turnover of fifty lakhs rupee during the immediate proceding financial year or an average annual turnover of fifty lakh rupees during the preceding three financial years as certified by a Charted Accountant within the meaning of the Charted Accounts Act, 1949.

(3) If the applicant is a Company other than the shipping Company or Freight Forwarding company its subscribed share capital should not be less than fifty lakh rupees...

(4) the applicant seeking registration has offices or agents or representatives in at least two other countries.

Statement

(d) and (e). Till date 61 applications as detailed in the enclosed statement have been received (*See* below) from the foreign companies for registration by Director General (Shipping) and none of them has so far been registered as MTO as the question whether they can be regstered under the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993 is being legally examined.

(f) Certain amendments to the Multi-modal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993 are under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Restraints on Multimodel Transport Operators

1 M/s Wilhelmsen Lines

2 M/s. Maersk Lines, Denmark. Singapore.

3 M/s P & O Containers, London.

4. M/s. Neptune Orient Lines,

Restraints on multimodal Transport *Operators*

5 M/s. Press Container Line (UK) Ltd. England.

6. M/s. Nippon Yesen Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan.

7 M/s. Merezrie Shipping Agencies Ltd.

8. M/s. Blue Star Line Ltd, Dubai. UAE

9. M/s. Fronta Oceanica-Brazilera A/A, Brazil.

10 M/s. Andrew Weir Shipping Ltd. Galsgow.

11. M/s. Merzario Maritime, Genova

12. M/s. Cho Yang Shipping Co. Ltd. Korea.

13 M/s. Orient Overseas Container Line, Ltd., Hongkong.

14. M/s American President Lines, USA.

15. M/s Hanjin Shipping Co. Korea.

16. M/s. CMB Trutainer Ltd. Belgium.

17. M/s. Gulf Azov Shipping Co. Ltd. Malta.
18. M|s. CMO Transport N V Belgium.
19. M/s. Empress Lines Maritimas Argentinas S.A.
20. M/s. Ivarans Rederi Oslo, Norway
21. M/s. Yangming Marine Transport Corpn. Taipei.
22. M|s. Hapog Loyd, Hamburg.
23. M/s. Combitainer Ltd. Gibralter.
24. M/s. Leit Hoegh & Co. A/S Oslo.
25. M/s. Frata Containers Liones P. Ltd. Singapore.
26. M|s. Compagic Generalo Maritima Sureenes, France.
27. M|s. Everott Steamship Corpn. S|A Japan.
28. M|s. Compania Chilena De Navigation, Chile.
29. M|s. Baltic Shipping Co. Russia.
30. M|s. Societies Mauricienne De Navigation Ltee, Mauritius.
31. M|s. United Arab Shipping Co. (SAG) Kuwait.
32. M|s. Mitsui OSR Lines Ltd. Japan.
33. M|s. Win Line (UK) Ltd. London.
34. M/s. Puyvast Chartering by Netherland
35. M|s. Polish Ocean Lines Poland
36. M|s. Balaji Shipping (UK) London.
37. M|s. Nostra Group Singapore.
38. M|s. Pacific International P. Ltd., Singapore.
39. M|s. Eootia Line Rijeka.
40. M|s. Sea Star Shipping & Marine Service Inc. Dubai.
41. M|s. Overseas Transport Co. P. Ltd., Malta,
42. M|s. Kawasaki Kison Kisha Ltd. Japan.
43. M|s. Contsip Container Lines Ltd. U.K.
44. M|s. Malaysian Int Shipping Corpn Kauala Lampur
45. M|s. Ignazio Massina & Co. Genoa Italy.
46. M|s. Soyustransit Russia
47. M|s. Sealand USA
48. M|s. Denzas Fright (I) Ltd., Switzerland.
49. M|s. Ceylon Shipping Corpn.
50. M|s. DRS Limes Felixstowe UK
51. M|s. Octomar Lines Felixstowe UK
52. M|s. Evergreen Marine Corpn. (Tiwan) Ltd.
53. M|s. Keihin Multi Trans Pvt. Ltd., Singapore
54. M|s. Central Shipping Agency S.r.l. Italy.
55. M|s. Seas Transport USA.
56. M|s Himalaya Express N. V. Antwerp
57. M|s. Interflow (Tank Container System) Ltd. U.K.
58. M|s. Raja Hassan Saddi Dlc Dubai.
59. M|s. Frate Line Inca Panama
60. M|s. Arabian Veritas Inc Dubai.
61. M|s. Middle East K Press Lines Inc Monogrovia.

मध्य प्रदेश में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को विस्तृत करने संबंधी प्रस्ताव

2975. **श्री दिलीप सिंह जूदेव :** क्या **जल-भूतल परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान राज्य में पुराने राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को विस्तृत करने के लिए मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सरकार को कितने प्रस्ताव भेजे गये थे ;

(ख) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय सरकार ने वर्षवार इन प्रस्तावों पर क्या कार्रवाई की है ;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंध ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

जल-भूतल परिवनह मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) सोलह ।

(ख) से (घ) गत तीन वर्षों के दौरान संस्वीकृत प्रस्तावों की संख्या के ब्यौरे निम्न प्रकार हैं :—

रा०रा०सं०	1990–91	1991–92	1992–93
3	—	—	1
7	1	—	—
12	5	—	—
26	1	—	—

अन्य प्रस्ताव अपर्याप्त ब्यौरों अथवा वार्षिक योजनाओं में शामिल न किए जाने कारण संस्वीकृत नहीं किए गए थे ।

द्रुतगामी (एक्सप्रेस) राजमार्गों का निर्माण

2976. श्री सुशील कुमार संभाजीराव शिन्दे : क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार अहमदाबाद और बड़ौदा के बीच बनाये जा रहे द्रुतगामी (एक्सप्रेस) राजमार्ग की तरह देश में अन्य स्थानों को जोड़ने के लिए द्रुतगामी (एक्सप्रेस) राजमार्गों का निर्माण करने का विचार रखती है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण है ?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

(ग) केन्द्रीय सैक्टर की सड़कों के कार्यक्रम के लिए आठवीं योजना में निधियों की कमी के कारण फिलहाल किसी नई परियोजना का कार्य शुरु करना संभव नहीं है ।

148 RS—P

Ahmedabad-Vadodra Express Highway Project

2977. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the current status of Ahmedabad-Vadodara Express highway project in Gujarat state which began in 1986 and was scheduled to be completed by January-1990 with world bank assistance;

(b) what are the details thereof as on date;

(c) whether it is a fact that the said project is facing severe financial crisis and like in tenders' rates of the Contractor contract charges in comparision to its normal and original cost of the project of 1986;

(d) whether the Government of Gujarat has submitted any report to the Central Government so far in this context and submitted any fresh demand for additional Central Assistance and allocation of funds in the current financial budget; and

(e) if so, what are the details thereof; and action taken or proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The overall physical progress ending February, 1994 is 28.51 per cent for road works and 18.37 per cent for bridge works.

(c) No, Sir. The Project is not facing financial crisis. M|s Continental Construction Company Ltd., have requested for revision of rates.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

Development of Contained Traffic from Kandla free Trade Zone

2978. SHRIMATI CHANDRIKA ABHINANDAN JAIN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be

pleased to state:

(a) whether the container traffic at Kandla Port in Gujarat in Free Trade Zone Area could not be developed as anticipated for want of proper bridges and support of Inner and Outer Roads;

(b) what are the steps|measures taken or to be taken for the development of container traffic from Kandla Free Trade Zone Port during the Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(c) what are the funds allocated by Planning Commission, during the Eighth Five Year Plan, project-wise; and

(d) the details of other steps| measures taken for speedy development of transport system of Kandla Free Trade Zone Port?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (d) No Sir. The Container traffic at Kandla Port has not been affected due to want of proper bridges and support of inner and outer roads inside or outside the Port or Free Trade Zone Area.

(b) and (c) A scheme has been included to develop container handling facilities at Kandla Port in the 8th Five Year Plan with an outlay of Rs. 10 Crores.

Recommencing the Operation of Port at Dabhol

2979. SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to recommence into operation the Port at Dabhol; and

(b) if so, what are the details of such proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) At present cargo traffic by sailing vessels such as Mangalore Tiles, Wood, Salt, etc. and Inland Creek Passengers is being handled at Dabhol Port. Now some of the entreprenuers have shown interest to set up their projects at Dabhol Port. The projects are as follows:—

(1) M|s. Dabhol Power Company Power Project (Enron & Maharashtra State Electricity Board).

(2) M|S. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. The Inland Water Transport Commissioner has given No Objection Certificate to M|s. Dabhol Power Company to construct a jetty at Dabhol Port on 11-1-1994. The Inland Water Transport Commissioner has also given permission to M|S. Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd. to survey the area for the purpose of setting up a Project. There is also a proposal from M|S. B. Steen Christensen Company of Denmark and Confidence Shipping Company for Port Management.

Appointment of a Consultant firm for Setting up mechanised Coal-Handling Plants

2980. SHRI SURESH PACHOURI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allot an Indo-Australian Jt. Venture firm the consultancy in the Asian Development Bank project for setting up a mechanised coal-handling plant;

(b) if so, whether ADB had agreed to provide a loan of Rs. 404 crores for the Rs. 587 crores project at Paradeep Port and had earmarked Rs. 17 for appointment of consultant;

(c) if so, what is the difference of opinion felt by the Ministry in this regard;

(d) what were the terms and conditions imposed by ADB while providing loan for the project;

(e) to what extent this loan will be utilised; and

(f) whether all the conditions made by the ADB have been fully met by Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Major conditions of the loan are that the Government of India would pay the interest to the ADB at the rates fixed by the bank from time to time and also the commtment charges at the rate of 0.75 per cent per annum on the amount remaining undrawn. The loan is repayable in 20 years time starting from 1997.

(e) The entire loan would be utilised for the project.

(f) Yes, Sir

Construction of East Coast National Highway

2981. SHRI V. GOPALSAMY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total distance of East coast National Highway;

(b) out of which how much funds were allotted to it during the last three years and how much out of it has so far been spent; and

(c) by when this highway is expected to be ready?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) The East Coast Road measuring a length of about 773 km is presently forming a part of the State Road network. Its construction/development therefore rests with the respective State Governments, as the Central Government is primarily concerned with the roads declared as National Highways only. However, the road segment of Madras-Cuddalore forming part of the road in question having a length of 161 km has recently been taken up by the State Government under the A.D.B. (Asian Development Bank) loan assistance of Rs. 63.1 crore.

Four laning of G. T. road

2982. SHRI VIRENDRA KATARIA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that G.T. Road from Delhi to Wagha Border was to be fourlaned and this scheme which was started in 1979 has been delayed inordinately resulting in escalation of the cost project during the last 15 years;

(b) whether it is a fact that due to very high traffic and non-provision of four lane system so many accidents are daily taking place resulting in the loss of human life and property;

(c) whether it is a act that more than 25,000 people have died in these accidents;

(d) whether it is a fact that lot of corruption is going on in the construction of this road; and

(e) whether Government would institute a high level inquiry to know the reasons of this delay, lot of corruption and measures to complete this prject on warfooting?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) G.T. Road from Delhi to Jallandhar is being widened to four lanes in phases. Delays have occurred in some sections due mainly to contractual complications and low out put by contractors. At present there is no proposal for four laning of Jalandhar-Wagha border section.

(b) and (c) Inadequate lane width and high traffic density are only two of the numerous reasons leading to accidents and it is not possible to identify the accidents categorywise.

(d) and (e) No instance of corruption has been reported and as such the question of institution of high level inquiry does not arise. The projects are monitored at highest level and remedial measures taken from time to time.

Developmental work on river Godavari in Andhra Pradesh

2983. DR. NARREDDY THULASI REDDY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state by when the foundation stone will be laid for commissioning the developmental works on Godavari in Andhra Pradesh as river Godavari has been identified for declaration as National water ways and studies/ surveys are completed on the same during the year 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): The requisite data from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh concerning the economic viability of the proposal to declare the Godavari river from Cherla to Rajahmundri (208 kms.) as National Waterway is awaited on receipt of the same from the State Govt. alongwith their concurrence, the matter will be processed for declaring the above stretch of Godavari as National Waterway.

Accident on National highway in Andhra Pradesh

2984. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of fatal accidents on the National Highways in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) what monitoring is being done by Government to make the National Highways safer in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) National Highways-wise accidents statistics is not collected.

(b) The National Highways in A.P. are improved to better standards. The accidents mainly taken place not because of bad condition of Road, but because of rash and negligence driving.

Improving National Highways touching Hyderabad

2985. SHRI V. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under Government's consideration to improve National Highways touching Hyderabad city;

(b) what steps are proposed to improve National Highways which link Hyderabad; and

(c) what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) to (c) Proposals pertaining to Improvement works aggregating to Rs. 245.08 lakhs have been sanctioned so far during 1993-94 on National Highways No. 7 and 9 in Andhra Pradesh touching/linking Hyderabad city. Improvement on National Highways is a continuous process and sanctioning of further improvement works on these two National Highways would depend on inter-se priority and availability of funds.

दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की बस सेवा

2986. **श्रीमती सत्या बहिन :** क्या जल भतल परिवहन मत्री य बता की कृपा करेंगे कि

(क) क्या सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम की सारी बसें अपने अपने संबंधित डिपो को उस मार्ग की कोई भी सवारी लिए बिना ही तेज गति से लौट जाती हैं ;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली परिवहन निगम समस्त नौएडा को अच्छी बस सेवा उपलब्ध करा रहा है ; यदि हां, तो दिल्ली परिवन निगम की बसों द्वारा सेक्टर 34 नौएडा में सेवा उपलब्ध न कराने के क्या कारण हैं ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार नौएडा और करोल बाग के बीच बस सेवा शुरु करने का विचार रखती है ?

जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) जी, नहीं ।

(ख) जी, हां । तथापि, बेड़े की कमी के कारण नोएडा के प्रत्येक भाग को दि० प०नि० की बस सेवा के साथ जोड़ना संभव नहीं है ।

(ग) जी, नही ।

केन्द्रीय सड़क कोष के अन्तर्गत मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से प्राप्त प्रस्ताव

2981. **श्री अजीत जोगी:**
श्री मूलचन्द मीणा :

क्या **जल भूतल परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1992–93 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार द्वारा केन्द्रीय सड़क कोष (सी आर फ) से सहायता प्राप्त करने के लिए प्रस्तुत की गयी परियोजनाओं/योजनाओं का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) प्रत्येक परियोजना के संबंध में केन्द्रीय सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गयी है; और

(ग) इस संबंध में आबंटित की गयी धनराशि और अब तक वास्तव में दी गयी धनराशि का परियोजना-वार ब्यौरा क्या है ?

जल भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर): (क) वर्ष 1992–93 के दौरान मध्य प्रदेश सरकार से केन्दीय सड़क निधि के अंतर्गत कोई प्रस्ताव प्राप्त नहीं हुआ है ।

(ख) तथा (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठता ।

जहाजरानी उद्योग से अर्जित विदेशी मुद्रा

2988. **श्री राम जेठमलानी :**
श्री वीरेन जे० शाह :

क्या **जल-भूतल परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि जहाजरानी उद्योग देश में उन उद्योगों में से एक है जो बड़ी मात्रा में विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने में सक्षम है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान इस उद्योग के माध्यम से वर्षवार औसतन कितनी-कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित की गई;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि विदेशी मुद्रा की यह राशि कतिपय सुधार लाने के बाद बढ़ाई जा सकती है;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि श्री हंस जे० पेट्रेस द्वारा दी गई विश्व

बैंक की रिपोर्ट में भारतीय जहाजरानी उद्योग की दयनीय स्थिति का उल्लेख किया गया है;

(च) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट के अनुसार भारतीय जहाजरानी उद्योग को संकट से उबारने के लिये अनुमानत: कितनी धनराशि की आवश्यकता होगी ; और

(छ) सरकार द्वारा इस उद्योग को बचाने के लिये क्या योजना तैयार की गई है और आठवीं पंचवर्षीय योजना के अंत तक जहाजरानी उद्योग की विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की लक्ष्यांकित क्षमता कितनी है ?

जल-परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) जी हां।

(ख) भारतीय राष्ट्रीय जहाज मालिक संघ द्वारा तैयार किए गए प्राक्कलनों के अनुसार नौवहन उद्योग ने पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान निम्नानुसार विदेशी मुद्रा का अर्जन/बचत की है :–

वर्ष	विदेशी मुद्रा का सकल अर्जन/बचत (करोड़ रुपए)	विदेशी मुद्रा खर्च (करोड़ रुपए)	विदेशी मुद्रा का निवल अर्जन/बचत (करोड रुपए)
1990–91	2186	1015	1171
1991–92	2698	1140	1558
1992–93	3176	1368	1808

(ग) जी, हां।

(घ) सरकार ने भारतीय टनभार में वृद्धि करने के लिए अनेक कदम उठाए हैं। इससे विदेशी मुद्रा के अर्जन/नौवहन उद्योग की बचत में बढ़ोतरी होगी। इसके लिए निम्नलिखित उपाए किए गए है :–

1. अब निम्नलिखित के लिए स्वत: अनुमोदन दिया जाता है :–

(क) निजी जहाज मालिक कंपनियों द्वारा क्रूड टैंकरों और ओ एस बी को छोड़कर सभी श्रेणियों के जहाजों की खरीद।

(ख) भारत अथवा विदेश में किसी कंपनी को आगे व्यापार/स्क्रैपिंग के लिए जहाजों की बिक्री।

(ग) किसी भारतीय शिपयार्ड में जहाज की खरीद, और

(घ) टनभार के रिप्लेसमेंट के लिए खरीद।

2. नौवहन कंपनियों को अपने जहाजो की बिक्री की राशि विदेशों में रखने और उसे नए जहाज खरीदने के लिए उपयोग करने की अनुमति है।

3. नौवहन कंपनियों को विदेशी नौवहन कंपनियों को भारतीय जलयान टाइम चार्टर आउट करने की स्वतंत्रता दी गयी है।

4. नौवहन कंपनियां अब बेयर-बोट चार्टर-कम-डिमाइज विधि द्वारा जहाज अधिग्रहण कर सकती है।

5. विदेशी ऋणदाता वाणिज्यिक नौवहन अधिनियम की कुछेक धाराओं को, ऋण के मामले में चूक और उसके परिणामतः बंधक को पुरोबंधित किए जाने की अपेक्षा के मामले में ऋणदाता के अधिकार को लागू करने में बाधक मानते थे। अब इन धाराओं में संशोधन कर दिया गया है ताकि भारतीय नौवहन कंपनियां विदेशों से जहाज खरीदने के लिए बाहर से वाणिज्यिक ऋण जुटा सकें।

(ङ) तथा (च) श्री हंस जे० पैटरैस ने व्यापार और परिवहन के बीच भारत का बढ़ता विवाद (मुद्दे और विकल्प) शीर्षक के एक दस्तावेज में भारतीय व्यापार विकास और इसके वितरण के संभार तंत्र का कंटेनरीकरण और बहुविध परिवहन प्रबंधों के संदर्भ में गम्भीरतापूर्वक विश्लेषण किया है। दस्तावेज में भारत की व्यापार संभार तंत्र प्रणाली के विभिन्न भागों में वर्ष 2000 तक पूंजीगत निवेश की आवश्यकता है जिसमें परिवहन के विविध तरीकों में अनुमानतः 32 बिलियन अमेरिकी डालर का निवेश शामिल है।

(छ) 8वीं पंचवर्षीय योजना में योजना की समाप्ति पर 7.0 मिलियन जी आर टी के कुल टनभार की परिकल्पना की गयी है। आठवीं योजना के लक्ष्यों और नौवहन के क्षेत्र में अधिक ध्यान देने के क्षेत्रों में निर्यात के राष्ट्रीय लक्ष्य को पूरा करने में सक्षम आधुनिक, विविध बेड़े की खरीद, देश के बकाया भुगतान की स्थिति में प्रोन्नति और सुधार शामिल है। अन्य उद्देश्यों में पुराने जहाजों की स्क्रैपिंग, ईंधन की बचत वाले आधुनिक पोतों की खरीद, जलयानों के अधिग्रहण, खरीद और बिक्री के लिए विनियमन और लाइसेंस प्रक्रिया को कारगर और सचीला बनाना और लाइसेंस तथा विनियमन को धीरे धीरे पूर्णतः समाप्त करना एवं भारतीय नौवहन कंपनियों को कार्गो सहायता आदि शामिल हैं।

नौवहन उद्योग के विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जन की संभाव्यता के बारे में कोई ठोस अनुमान नहीं लगाए गए हैं।

अहमदाबाद-वडोदरा राजमार्ग का निर्माण

2989. **श्री जिनेन्द्र कुमार जैन** : क्या **जल-भूतल परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि अहमदाबाद से वडोदरा तक 93 किलोमीटर लम्बे राजमार्ग के निर्माण की परियोजना वर्ष 1986 में तैयार की गई थी जिस पर 128 करोड़ रुपये की लागत आने का अनुमान था;

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह सच है कि इस परियोजना के कार्यान्वयन में विलम्ब होने के कारण संशोधित लागत 250 करोड़ रुपये आने का अनुमान है;

(ग) विलम्ब के क्या कारण हैं;

(घ) जिन निजी संस्थाओं को इस परियोजना के निर्माण का कार्य सौंपा गया है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ङ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस उद्देश्य के लिये विश्व बैंक से भी आर्थिक सहायता प्राप्त की गई है; और

(च) यदि हां, तो इस आर्थिक सहायता की कुल धनराशि कितनी थी और इस धनराशि का उपयोग न किये जाने के कारण कुल कितनी धनराशि का भुगतान वचनबद्धता शुल्क के रूप में किया गया है?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) जी, नहीं। संशोधित लागत का अभी पता लगाया जाना है।

(ग) विलम्ब के मुख्य कारण हैं- सड़क कार्यों के लिए संयुक्त उद्यम की

असफलता, कार्य की धीमी प्रगति के कारण पुल संबंधी ठेकों से एजेंसी को हटाया जाना, शेष कार्य के लिए नई एजेंसी को पुनः लगाना तथा ठेका संबंधी समस्याएं।

(घ) मुख्य ठेका फर्में हैं :-

मै० कान्टीनेंटल कन्स्ट्रक्शन कारपोरेशन लि०, नई दिल्ली;

मै० अमर कन्स्ट्रक्शन कम्पनी (संयुक्त उद्यम) बड़ोदरा।

(ङ) जी, हां।

(च) विश्व बैंक ने 6 परियोजनाओं के लिए 200 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की ऋण सहायता मंजूर की थी जिसमें इस परियोजना के लिए 68.482 मिलियन अमरीकी डालर की राशि शामिल है। ऋण की समस्त राशि पर वचनबद्धता प्रभारों का भुगतान किया जाता है न कि परियोजना-वार।

भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम को घाटा होना

2990. **श्रीमती सुषमा स्वराज :**
श्री राम जेठमलानी :

क्या **जल-भूतल परिवहन** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि भारतीय सड़क निर्माण निगम पिछले कुछ वर्षों से घाटे में चल रहा है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उपरोक्त निगम को 1990–91 से दिसम्बर, 1993 तक की अवधि के दौरान हुये अनुमानित घाटे की कुल राशि कितनी है;

(ग) क्या यह भी सच है कि उपरोक्त निगम ने इस अवधि के दौरान देश में तथा विदेशों में अनेक परियोजनाओं के निर्माण से संबंधित कार्य शुरू किया था;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उन देशों तथा परियोजनाओं के नाम क्या-क्या है जिनके निर्माण संबंधी कार्य उपरोक्त निगम को इस अवधि के दौरान सौंपा गया था;

(ङ) उपरोक्त निगम को प्रत्येक परियोजना के संबंध में हुये लाभ तथा घाटे का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(च) निगम को इस अवधि के दौरान देश में निर्मित परियोजनाओं के संबंध में हुये लाभ तथा [illegible] का ब्यौरा क्या है?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1990–91 से वर्ष 1992–93 की अवधि के दौरान निगम को हुये घाटे इस प्रकार हैं :-

वर्ष	रु० (करोड़)
1990–91	31.43
1991–92	30.07
1992–93	40.50
(अप्रैल, 93 से दिसम्बर, 93)	27.30 (अनन्तिम)

(ग) जी, नहीं।

(घ) से (च) उपर्युक्त (ग) को देखते हुए प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता।

Central participation in the State Road Transport Undertakings

2991. SHRI KAMAL MORARKA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some State Governments including Maharashtra urged the Central Government for one third share participation in the State road transport undertakings;

(b) if so, what is Centre's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether Government propose to review its decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Tightening of registration norms

2992. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Commerce Ministry has sought tightening of registration norms including fixing of a higher capital base for multi-modal transport operators (MTOs) to prevent entry of fly-by-night operators in this newly emerged segment of the transport sector;

(b) whether there is scope for mushrooming of operators without adequate experience in the field under the recently-enacted laws governing MTOs;

(c) what is Government's reaction to the above;

(d) what is the number of applications received from foreign companies to get registered as MTOs and Government's decision thereon;

(e) what is the number of Indian companies so far registered; and

(f) the nature of amendments Government propose to make in the existing laws to meet the present needs of the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Till date 61 applications have been received from foreign companies for registration by Director General (Shipping) and none of them has so far been registered as MTO as the question whether they can be registered under the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993 is being legally examined.

(e) As on date, 30 Indian companies have been registered as MTOs.

(f) Certain amendments to the Multimodal Transportation of Goods Act, 1993, are under consideration of the Government.

Motor accidents in India

2993. SHRI BISHAMBHAR NATH PANDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is an accident every minute in India because of the heavy Vehicular movement on the road in India; and

(b) if so, what steps Government are taking to enforce the Motor Vehicles Laws and make the punishment more rigorous to minimise the motor accidents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) On the basis of accident figures of 1992, there is an accident every 1.706 minutes in India.

(b) The Motor Vehicles Act, 1988 and the Rules framed thereunder already provide for stricter requirements in respect of the issuance of driving licence and penalties for driving at a speed exceeding the prescribed limits, carrying of load in excess of the prescribed ceilings, driving while in drunkan condition, driving unsafe vehicle and other matters connected with traffic regulations. However, responsibility for enforcement of these rules and regulations rests with the State Governments. From time to time, the State Governments are impressed upon to strictly enforce these provisions. Besides, with a view to check the road accidents Government also organises various awareness campaigns to familaries the road users with various traffic regulations.

राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चार लेन का बनाया जाना

2994. श्री राधा किशन मालवीय : क्या जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) विभिन्न राज्यों में विशेषकर मध्य प्रदेश में जिन राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान चार लेन में परिवर्तित किये जाने का प्रस्ताव है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) इस प्रयोजन के लिए कितनी धनराशि निर्धारित की गई है; और

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चार लेन में परिवर्तित करने के लिए उसके चयन हेतु क्या नीति/मानदंड अपनाया जाता है ?

जल-भूतल परिवहन मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री जगदीश टाइटलर) : (क) और (ख) वर्ष 1993-94 के दौरान राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों के उन खंडों के ब्यौरे, जिन्हें 4 लेन का बनाए जाने हेतु स्वीकृत किए जाने का प्रस्ताव है अथवा जिन्हें पहले ही स्वीकृति दी जा चुकी है, दर्शाने वाला विवरण संलग्न है। **(नीचे देखिए)**

(ग) राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को चौड़ा किए जाने के लिए मूल मानदंड यह है कि यातायात की संख्या 15,000 पी सी यू (यात्री कार यूनिट) से अधिक हो तथा कार्य की समग्र प्राथमिकता तथा इस प्रयोजन हेतु निधियों की उपलब्धता को भी ध्यान में रखा जाता है।

विवरण

विभिन्न राज्यों में राष्ट्रीय राजमार्गों को 4 लेन का बनाया जाना

क्र०सं०	राज्य	रा०रा० सं०	खंड	लम्बाई कि० मि०	अनुमानित लागत (करोड़ रु०)
1.	आंध्र प्रदेश	5	विजयवाड़ा चिलाकलूरी पेट	80	250.00
		5	3.4 से 13 कि० मी० विजयवाडा-इलूरू	10	15.00
		9	252-265 कि० मी० नेदीगामा विजयवाड़ा	13	20.00
2.	बिहार	2	बरवाड़ा-बाराकर	43	115.00
3.	गुजरात	8	259.4-263.4 कि०मी० में 4 लेन का आर ओ बी तथा इसके संपर्क मार्ग	4	10.00
		8	192-198 कि०मी० पर जडेश्वर पर दो लेन वाला अतिरिक्त पुल	6	40.00
		8	114.92-120.05 कि०मी० पर बड़ोधरा बाईपास	5	5.00
4.	हरियाणा	8	36.63-107.18 कि०मी० गुडगांव-जयपुर	71	125.00
5.	राजस्थान	8	107.18-162 कि०मी० गुड़गांव-जयपुर	55	91.00
6.	तमिलनाडु	7	हसूर-तमिलनाडु/कर्नाटक बार्डर	9	12.00
7.	उत्तर प्रदेश	24	गाजियाबाद-हापुड़	21	30.00
8.	पश्चिम बंगाल	2	रानीगंज-अपानागढ़	42	25.00
			योग :	359	738.99

Staff position in major ports and dock labour boards

2995. SHRI PRAVAT KUMAR SAMANTARAY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) what was the total number of sanctioned posts in Class I, II, III and IV in Major Ports and Dock Labour boards (Port-wise) which are lying vacant/not filled up by December 1993.

(b) what is the number of employees among the above categories who have taken voluntary retirement, portwise in Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards by December, 1993;

(c) what is the total amount saved portwise in Major Ports and Dock Labour Boards by December, 1993 due to above reasons;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to fill up the vacant posts mentioned above; and

(e) if not, what are the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) and (b) The information relating to the total number of vacant posts in Class I, II, III and IV and the number of employees who have taken voluntary retirement in the above categories as on 31-12-1993 in the Major Ports and the Dock Labour Boards is given in Annexure. (See Appendix 170, Annexure No. 68)

(c) The question of savings due to vacancies in ports/voluntary retirement does not arise because the Ports/Dock Labour Boards have incurred additional expenditure on account of compensation to the employees retiring under voluntary retirement scheme.

(d) and (e) Action for filling up the vacant/unfilled posts is being taken by the Port Trusts/Dock Labour Boards as per the operational requirements.

Construction of Tea/Food Stalls at Railway Stations in Delhi

2996. SHRI SHIV PRATAP MISHRA: Will the Minister of RAILWAYS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Tea Stalls/Food Stalls which have so far been built at Railway Stations of New Delhi, Delhi, Nizamuddin, Okhla; Sadar Bazar, Minto Road, Tilak Bridge Anand Vihar and Vivek Vihar under the Northern Railway; and

(b) whether it is a fact that Government are considering to build more Tea Stalls/Food Stalls at these Railway Stations in the near future, if so, by when and what would be the terms and conditions for their allotment to public and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF RAILWAYS (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) 75 Tea/Food stalls are at present available. Since present arrangements are by and large adequate, there is no proposal for the present to increase the number of stalls.

Shipping line pan by Islamic Block

2997. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "India faces rough weather as Islamic block plans shipping line" appearing in 'The Economic Times' New Delhi dated the 21st February, 1994;

(b) if so, what is Goverment's reaction thereto;

(c) what are the implications of the proposed venture on Indian shipping interests particularly on India's

imports of crude oil and petroleum products from the Gulf countries and other goods; and

(d) whether Government are formulating any plan action; if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude contracts for export of Government/ Government controlled cargoes on C & F and imports on FOB basis which facilitate use of the national tonnage. With regard to imports of crude oil and petroleum products from Gulf countries, Government of India is mostly concluding contracts on FOB basis and India's own tonnage is utilised for transportation of the cargoes except for marginal shipments which are imported on C & F basis for commercial reasons. As regards implications of the Islamic joint venture on Indian shipping interests, if any, the same would be clear after the joint venture is formulated and its type, size and intent are known.

Message from the president in Reply to motion of Thanks

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I have received the following message dated the 15th March, 1994 from the President:

"I have received with great satisfaction the expression of Thanks by the Members of the Rajya Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of Parliament assembled together on the 21st February, 1994."

MR CHAIRMAN: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House—Shri Jagdish Tyter.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

I. Report and Accounts (1992-93) of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta and related papers

II. Notifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER): Sir, I lay on the Table:-

I. (1) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers, under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956;

(i) Annual Report and Accounts of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Calcutta, for the year 1992-93; together with the Audiors' Report on the Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India thereon.

(ii) Review by Government on the working of the above Company.

(2) Statement (in English ond Hindi) giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5591/94]

II. A copy (in English and Hindi) of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Transport Wing) Notification G.S.R. No. 799(E), dated the 30th December, 1993, publishing the Central Motor Vehicles (Third Amendment) Rules, 1993, under sub-section (4) of section 212 of the Motor Vehicles Act, 1988.

[Placed in Library *See* No. LT-5588/94)

II. (a) A copy (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Port Wing), under sub-

section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts (Act, 1963):—

(1) G S.R. No. 704(E), dated the 12th November, 1993, approving the Visakhapatnam Podt Employees' (General Provident Fund) Regulation, 1993.

(2) G.S.R. No. 719(E), dated the 25th November, 1993, approving the Bombay Port Trust (Recruitment of Heads of Department) Regulations, 1993.

(3) G.S.R. No. 753(E), dated the 15th December, 1993, approving the Visakhapatnam Port Trust Employees' (Allotment of Residences) Amendment Regulations, 1993.

(4) G.S.R. No. 10(E), dated the 7th January, 1994, approving the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust Employees' Medical Attendance & Treatment) Regulations, 1993.

(5) G.S.R. No. 39(E), dated the 28th January, 1994, approving the Mormugao Port Employees' (Leave) (Amendment) Regulations, 1994.

(6) G.S.R. No. 50(E), dated the 1st February, 1994, approving the New Mangalore Port Trust Employees' (Contributory Out door and Indoor Medical Benefit after Retirement) Amendment Regulations, 1994.

(7) G.S.R. No: 70(E), dated the 7th February; 1994; approving the Kandla Port Trust Employees' (Festival Advance) Amendment Regulations; 1994.

II (b) A copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following Notifications of the Ministry of Surface Transport (Ports Wing):-

(i) G.S.R. No. 715(E), dated the 23rd November, 1993, publishing the corrigendum to Mormugao Port Employees' (Acceptance of Employment after Retirement) (First Amendment) Regulations, 1992, published vide G.S.R. No. 899(E), dated the 27th November, 1992.

(ii) G.S.R. No. 89(E), dated the 10th February, 1994, publishing the corrigendum to Tuticorin Port Employees' (Leave Travel Concession) First Amendment Regulations, 1992, published vide G.S.R. No. 845(E), dated the 3rd November, 1992.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5589/94).

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND FAMILY PLANNING (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, I lay on the Table a copy each (in English and Hindi) of the following papers:-

I. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the Cancer Hospital and Research Institute, Gwalior, for the year 1992-93, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Institute.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentiontd at (a) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5576/94).

II. (a) Annual Report and Accounts of the New Delhi Tuberculosis Centre, New Delhi, for the year 1992-93, together with the Auditors' Report on the Accounts.

(b) Review by Government on the working of the above Centre.

(c) Statement giving reasons for the delay in laying the papers mentiontd at (a) above.

(Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-5577/94).

REPORT OF THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय विमानपतन प्राधिकरण विधेयक, 1993 के संबंध में परिवहन और पर्यटन संबंधी स्थायी समिति पांचवां प्रतिवेदन (अंग्रेजी तथा हिन्दी में) प्रस्तुत करता हूं।

EVIDENCE TENDERED BEFORE THE STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT AND TOURISM

श्री प्रमोद महाजन (महाराष्ट्र) : उपसभापति महोदया, मैं आपकी अनुमति से भारतीय विमानपतन प्राधिकरण विधेयक 1993 के संबंध में परिवहन और पर्यटन संबंधी स्थायी समिति के समक्ष दिए गए साक्ष्य की एक प्रति सभा पटल पर रखता हूं।

REFERENCES

Demand for release of Indian persons abducted by the Myanmar troops

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Shri Kulabidhu Singh.

SHRI W. KULABIDHU SINGH (Manipur): Madam, yesterday, on the 15th of March, 1994, eight Indians, most of them Manipuris, were abducted by the Myanmar troops from the Molcham village of Chendel district in Manipur. Three police personnel were going on an official duty. Five truck drivers and three police personnel, all these eight persons were abducted from the Molcham village of Chandel district. These police personnel were on official duty. They were having police case files with them. Their identity cards were there. They were having wrist watches and clothes. They are still in confinement with the Burmese Army. Thirty of the Myanmar troops, with sophisticated weapons, came there. Now, an S.O.S. has been sent to the Central Government also.

I urge upon the Government of India, through you, Madam, that some diplomatic measures be taken immediately so as to get released those eight unfortunate persons abducted by the Burmese troops.

SHRI MISA R. GANESAN (Tamil Nadu): It is a serious matter. The Central Government must take up this matter immediately with Myanmar Government.

(*Interruptions*)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, I would like to thank you... (*Interruptions*) Madam, I am not able to speak. There is so much of noise in the House. I want your protection.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know there is so much of noise. Order, please.

Demand to ban te books containing derogatory remarks against women

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I would like to thank you, Madam, for giving me permission to speak. Ever since you have been in the Chair, Madam, you have taken a special interest in issues relating to women. You have a special sympathy. And we appreciate whatever remarks you make from the Chair. And I hope, Madam, on this occasion also, you will be pleased to make some observations. It is only people like the Madam in the Chair who take interest in these issues. I would say all this, Madam, because yet another session has gone, and we have come to the end of the session. Tomorrow and the day-after are the only days left. And we have not yet had a discussion in the House on the problems relating to women.

Madam, what has happened in this specific case is, we discussed the Dunkel Draft and GATT four times. We discussed so many issues. But this House has not the time to discuss issues relating to women. Be that as it may, I do not want to take the time of the House. I want to bring a very specific problem to the notice of the House, through you, Madam, and to the notice of the Government. At the drop of a hat for something or for some small remark in a book, or some remark on somebody's feelings on communal lines and for so many things immediately the Crimi-

nal Procedure Code and the Indian Panel Code are invoked and books are banned and authors are banned and immediate action is taken under the Criminal Procedure Code. We have enacted hundreds of laws relating to crimes against women. All these laws and all these good intentions and all these pious intentions simply remain on the statute books and no action is taken.

Specifically, Madam, available in the country today at a very low price of Rs. 2|- or 3|- are books in the Government-allotted booths and in the Railway stations and even in the corridors of the Supreme Court I have seen hawkers selling these highly provocative books. There are large number of books are entitled as *Nari Shiksha, Grahasth Mein Kaise Rahen, Striyon ke liye kartawya shiksha* books on women and their duties, and this is what these books say. Please bear with me for a minute. I will read only one or two passages. This is from the book *Nari Shiksha* and it says: "There is nothing more sinning and more sinful than woman, blind men, imbeciles, and dwarfs.. because.... they are fickle minded and emotionally reprehensible.... ever since the world was created by Brahma. The defect lies in women only." This is the advice for a better wife from another book. "The wife should realise that she is paying her debt of her pervious life and thus her sins are being destroyed and she is becoming pure. She should patiently bear the beatings of her husband." This is the advice for rape victims. It says that it is in the best interest of the woman that she keeps quiet if she is raped. Then this is the advice for women who want to re-marry: When a woman is given away in marriage in charity (*kanyadan*) by her parents, she does not remain virgin any more. So how can she be offered as charity to anyone else? It is beastliness to remarry her." But can a man remarry? "A man can have a second wife for an issue" in order to have children. This is not just in these books. There are even books on advice to Muslims. This is the kind of advice... (*Interruptions.*)

SHRI M. A. BABY (Kerala): My only point is, this degeneration is a part of the impact of overall liberalisation policy. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA (Bihar): What are you talking about? Don't make a mockery of it. Please be serious. Don't make a mockery of everything... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI M. A. BABY: I am serious.

SHRI S. S. AHLUWALIA: No, you are not. You are talking* (*Interruptions*).

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I thought Mr. Baby's intervention was a great thing. I expected something better from him. I do not want to say anything more.

SHRI MAKHAN LAL FOTEDAR (Uttar Pradesh): We thought Mr. Baby has become Mr. Daddy but he is still Mr. Baby.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: All that I request him is, if you do not have anything to contribute, I am requesting my colleague, please let me be heard at least. Don't make a mockery of what I say... (*Interruptions.*) Madam, he is far too commited ideologically and an intelligent person. I am a woman and you, Madam, as a woman are in the Chair. I think you will at least understand my problem.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Though some of us are not women, we are feminists.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I expected better from Mr. Baby. That is the tragedy.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Can't we express our views?

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: No, I have not allowed.

Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

SHRI M. A. BABY: These are inter-related. If they do not understand, I can only have sympathy for them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I am sorry you have not understood what she was saying. She s not talking about television about which the people are worried that this is liberalisation. She is talking about the books and she has referred to some scriptures about religions. That has referred to some scriptures about religions. That has nothing to do with, liberalisation because religion was much before the liberalisation came into this country.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: I am not entering into a debate with him.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: It is a serious matter. Please have patience.

SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN: These are the books written by Mufti Abdul Khani and Moulvi Idris Ansari. He says in "Mian Biwi Ke Haqooq (Rights of husbands and wives). These are just as bad as those other books and I am quoting: "Women are the property of men and they can be used any way they wish." He advised the Muslim women to "treat yourself as a slave and accept your husband as your master. Even if you are battered, tolerate it patiently and graciously.? If your husband describes the day as night, you must accept it. Otherwise God and angels will keep on cursing you until you satisfy your husband."

Madam, I am now reading from the news reports. I am not going to keep on reading this. If Members want they can do so. My demand is very simple. These books are freely available in Government-allotted railway station stalls. They are available for Rs. 2 or Rs. 3. They are in the vernacular languages. All the fundamentalists of all religions have joined on this There is a total communal harmony in this country on one issue—rights of women. This is the reason why we now have a rape every 54 minutes, molestation every 26 minutes, kidnapping|abduction every 43 minutes, eve-teasing every 51 minutes, dowry death every 102 minutes and so on. This is what is happening in the country because of this type of attitude. Because they do not have time to discuss serious issues relating to women, my demand to the Government is that the Home Minister should at once look into this and at least ban books like this from being sold in our country. What is the use of putting ideas into the minds of the people about the status of women if such things are allowed to be spread?

I thank you for giving us persistently the opportunity to raise these issues.

SHRI S. S. SURJEWALA (Haryana): (Madam, the Government should ban such books.

श्री एस०एस० अहलुवालिया: महोदया, यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण बात है और यह सारी किताबें बेन होनी चाहिए। गृह मंत्री महोदय यहां उपस्थित हैं। कम से कम हाउस को एश्योर करें कि ऐसी किताबें जो कि हमारे संस्कारों को और हमारी संस्कृति को किस तरह से विभ्रांत करने की कोशिश कर रही हैं, इन चीजों को बंद करने की जरूरत है, बेन करने की जरूरत है।

श्रीमती सत्या बहिन (उत्तर प्रदेश) : महोदया, महिलाओं के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचाने वाले हर प्रकाशन को प्रतिबंधित होना चाहिए और इसे एक अपराधित कृत्य करार देना चाहिए। इस कार्रवाई में जो भी पाया जाए उसको बंडित किया जाना चाहिए। मैं जयन्ती नटराजन द्वारा उठाए गए अत्यन्त महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दे पर अपनी सहमति व्यक्त करती हूं।

SHRI BHUBANESWAR KALITA (Assam): Madam, the hon. Member has read out the newspaper report. If such books are sold, those books should be banned and seized by the Home Ministtry.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFIARS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): I will look into the matter.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: The Home Minister has said he will look into it.

Now, I have something to put before the House. We have the discussion on the Budget, which we started yesterday with the help and cooperation of the House. If the House so agrees we can continue the discussion on the Budget. The Finance Minister is here. The Special Mentions which are before me, we can have in the evening.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Madam, Special Mentions are very important. Since they are urgent and important in nature, we are giving them.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I know. You have given your Special Mention.

Yesterday, the House was extremely cooperative. That is why we could finish the business and started the Budget. It had a good reporting in the papers. If the House agrees, we can start the discussion just now and we have Special Mentions at 6'o clock.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: For the Budget discussion we can extend the time in the evening, but we should have Special Mentions now.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: We have got ten Special Mentions. I cannot have a few now and a few in the evening. If we have, we have all of them together or we do not have any I want the opinion of the House.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: At a particular point of time today, may be at four or five, we can have Special Mentions. What is wrong?

SHRI KAMAL MORARKA (Rajasthan) Madam, I have got a suggestion to make. The people who are making Special Mentions, if they can adhere to a new discipline and take two minutes each, within ten minutes we can complete the Special Mentions and start discussion on the Budget.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If they take two minutes each, I have no problem.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): Have it in the evening.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If the House so agrees, we can have it in the evening.

I kow that the time is not important, now or in the evening.

आप सदन में किसी वक्त भी बोलेंगे तो आपकी बात की अहमियत उतनी ही रहेगी। सवाल यह है कि मिनिस्टर साहब यहां बैठे हैं, बजट पर डिस्कशन शुरू हो चुका है, अब बजट पर डिस्कशन शुरू करने दीजिए। इस पर टाइम मत लीजिए.... (**व्यवधान**)

मौलाना अबेदुल्ला खान आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैडम मैंने इजाजत ली है... (**व्यवधान**)

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I have one yard stick forevery Member.

मौलाना अबेदुल्ला खान आजमी : मैं एक मिनट में अपनी बात कह दूंगा। .... (**व्यवधान**)

उपसभापति : आपको इजाजत दूंगी तो सबको देनी पड़ेगी। आप प्लीज बैठ जाइए। मैं इजाजत नहीं दे रही हूं। आपको दूंगी तो दसों को दूंगी या किसी को नहीं दूंगी। शाम को 5 बजे दे दूंगी। ... (**व्यवधान**) आपके और शास्त्री जी के बीच में मुझे कोई झगड़ा नहीं कराना है।

Now we will start further discussion on the Budget. Dr. M. Aram. Let him complete his speech.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA (West Bengal): It is his maiden speech.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: I thought you were to complete your speech.. (*Interruptions*).. Dr Aram, it is your maiden speech. We welcome you to do that. But that does not mean that I would not ring the bell. You have to confine yourself to a certain time.. (*Interruptions*)..

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): It is his maiden speech. Kindly give him the time required, Madam.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Never mind. There are other people also. I have to go by the list.

THE BUDGET (GENERAL) 1994-95
Contd.

DR. M. ARAM (Nominated): Madam Deputy Chairman, this is the first time I have the great honour and privilege to address this august House. So, may I place on record my profound sense of gratitude to the revered Rashtrapatiji for nominating me to the Rajya Sabha and also my thanks to the hon. Prime Minister?

Madam, education and rural development have been my twin passions, my life-long preoccupations. So, may I share with hon. Members my thoughts on these two vital dimensions of nation-building with special reference to the Budget for 1994-95

There are special moments in the evolution of a nation when critical developments converge and create a historic situation. I think, the present is one such moment. For the first time since Independence, a majority of the Indian people are today literate—53 per cent. For the first time, our Constitutional obligation for free and compulsory education for all children—Article 45—is nearing fulfilment. For the first time, the Prime Minster has categorically stated that education will have an outlay of 6 per cent GDP by the end of the lecade... (*Interruptions*... for the first time, an upsurge of people's power, particularly women's power, will occur in this country, in all Panchayats and Municipalities, according to the 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments. Also, Madam, for the first time, the world community and the UN system are carrying on global crusade for "Education for All by 2000 A.D. Tho convergence of all these critical developments provides a historic opportunity for education. Sir, today, expenditure on education is not considered expenditure but as investment. At present 3.6 per cent of the GDP is spent on education. But progressively this will increase to 6 per cent by 2000 A.D. This will be reflected in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Now, there is a strong political will at the highest level. The budget provision for education in 1994-95 is in the order of Rs. 2,423.61 crores, the highest so far.

The 1986 National Policy on Education and the Programme of Action were revised in 1992 and adopted by Parliament. This serves as an excellent framework for educational development. Both NPE and POA were evolved by a consensual process

The first thrust area is the Literacy Mission. This is a success story. At present 238 Total Literacy Campaigns are going on in the country. What makes the LTC successful? It

is area-specific, time-bound, volunteer-based and result-oriented. The literacy wave first began in Ernakulam district ond is now moving all over the country. Kerala and Pondicherry have already achieved total literacy. Karnataka is about to achieve it. Tamil Nadu should not take long. West Bengal has done very well and won the UNESCO award. The real challenge lies in the States of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and also in Andhra Pradesh. The Bihar Education Project, the U.P. Basic Education Project, the Rajasthan Lok Jumbish Project and the A. P. Primary Education Project are some creative responses to the challenge. The second thrust area is Primary Education. The new District Primary Education Programe lays emphasis on participatary planning and decentralised management. Th stress is on the education of the girl child. This programme of "Education for All" will be implemented throughout the country in at least 110 districts during the Eighth Plan period with an outlay of Rs. 195 crores. We could raise additional resources by the levy of an Education Cess.

With qualitative expansion of literacy and elementary education there has been a decline in quality. So, the present attempt is to improve quality and enhance relevance. Elementary education should be enriched. All schools must have music teachers. Health education and consumer education should be introduced. The present burden of text books must be reduced. The recommendations of Yashpal Committee should be implemented. The present syndrome of syllabus-text-book examinations should be replaced by an activity curriculum.

The increase in female literacy will make a positive impact on the population issue. Action research studies have conclusively established a direct correlation between increased literacy and enhanced acceptance of the small family norm. The more the literacy, the more the acceptance rate of family planning.

If the content of education is not linked to economic development, the result will be educated unemployment. This problem has assumed serious proportions and determined efforts will have to be made to reduce educated unemployment. This problem has assumed serious proportions and determined efforts will have to be made to reduce educated employment. The modern graduate is not only unemployed, but is also unemployable. That is the seriousness of the situation. In Coimbatore district, Sundakkamuthur village was the first to attain 100 per literacy. First we had to conduct a household survey to asses the extent of illiteracy. The Chairman of the Village Planning Committee said—it is an interesting story—"Don't worry, we have many VIPs in our village The letter "V" stands for Velai, "I" stands for Illada and "P" stands for Pasanga. Velai Illada Pasanga. Young people with no work, no jobs." There are many VIPs here who would take up this household survey." Indeed, they finished the survey in two days.

Madam, one of the major recommendations of the New Education Policy is establishment of a Rural University. The Gandhigram pattern of Rural University combines academic excellence and social relevance and the courses are need-based. A study was made about the graduates who go out of the Gandhigram University of which I had the privilege of being Vice-Chancellor for several years. This study shows that 64 per cent of the graduates are employed immediately and during the year, 20 per cent go for higher studies and 5 per cent are self-employed. The Gandhigram graduates

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become "part of the solution" And not "part of the problem." The Gandhigram model should be replicated with necessary modifications. The National Policy on Education, 1986 says:

> "The new pattern of the Rural University will be consolidated and developed on the lines of Mahatma Gandhi's revolutionary ideas on education so as to take up the challenges of micro-planning at grass root level for the transformation of rural areas."

I would urge the Government to take steps to implement the Rural University Scheme. May I also urge the Government to expedite the functioning of the Nagaland University, an area whether I worked for many years for peace mission and also to strengthen the finances of the North-Eastern Hill University. I agree with the hon. Member who said that the North-Eastern region should get high priority in the matter of finances.

Madam, the open system of education is an innovative approach to achieve the goal of education for all. Therefore, the open system of education should be expanded and the Budget provision should be augmented.

Coming to rural development, I welcome the massive outlay of Rs. 7010 crores in the Budget for the year 1994-95 which is a 40 per cent increase over the previous year's outlay of Rs. 5010 crores. But the crucial question which many hon. Members have raised here the other day and with which I fully agree is: How will this huge amount be utilised? Will it reach the beneficiaries? Therefore, the present system of implementation will have to be revamped thoroughly and leakages will have to be plugged. Even the attitude of the beneficiary should change. Repayment ethics should be cultivated. A research study was made around the Grandhigram University. A researcher went to the villagers who were recipients of this aid and they were getting some differential rate of interest. So, they asked, "What is a DIR?" He said, "DIR means differential interest rate." But they said, "DIR means don't insist on repayment." So, repayment ethics has to be developed simultanously.

Madam, the Seventy-third Constitutional Amendment stipulates that 30 per cent of Panchayat leaders and members will be of women. This, I believe, is a creative factor, a new factor and the emergence of women power will surely help in solving several problems in the countryside. Madam, the Ministry should formulate special training schemes for women panchayat leaders and there should be adequate Budget provisions for this purpose. Madam, 1994, this year, is the year of the 125th Birth Centenary of Mahatma Gandhi, the Father of the Nation. He was indeed a creative genius of the first magnitude. When I met Albert Einstein many years ago, he said the following words which still ring in my ears: "Mahatma Gandhi is the greatest political genius of the modern world. The power of his ideas is bound to grow in the years to come." Even ten years before the advent of political independence in the year 1937 itself, Gandhiji conceived a new scheme of education, a new concept of education.

called Nai Talim. Dr. Zakir Hussain and Acharya Vinoba Bhave and others helped in giving a concrete shape to the Nai Talim. When we commemorate the 125th Birth Centenary, this year, of the Mahatma,—I understand a high-powered committee has been constituted with the Prime Minister as the Chairman —the programmes should not be merely commemorative but should be substantive. Also, programmes like the Khadi and Village Industries should be given a new filip. Another high-powered committee with the Prime Minister as its Chairman is working on this and we are eagerly waiting for its recommendations and proposals and they should get reflected in the revised Budget for the year, 1994-95.

Madam, in conclusion, my I quote what our revered Rashtrapatiji said when he inaugurated the Education Summit on "Education for All', only recently in Delhi. He said: "In my considered view, the mission for "Education for All" seeks to accelerate the emergence of a higher level of civilization in this planet— A civilization that cherishes and energies the past elements of traditional culture, draws upon the whole some potential of science and technology and fosters the spirit of humanism, peace and friendship between man and man and nation and nation around the world."

Madam, India will come to her own with this new mission of education and peace on which there is great consensus and unanimity in the House. Since time immemorial, India has valued learning and teaching. "Acharya Devo Bhava" is something that emanated from this country and Vinobaji went further and said, "Shishya Devo Bhava" The quest for truth has been the central endeavour of the Indian civilisation. The soul of India will shine again and her light will spread around the world through her new mission of education and peace.

I think it is our good fortune that at this historic juncture, we have, at the helm of affairs, a scolar and philosopher, our Prime Minister Shri P. V. Narasimha Rao.

With these words, I welcome and support the Budget for 1994-95. May I thank you, Madam, or giving me this opportunity to speak to the House.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Mr. Jaipal Reddy. Are you the only speaker from your party or is there anybody else?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Andhra Pradesh): Kamlaji is there.

Madam, with the presentation of the Fourth Budget by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the Indian economy has turned a full circle. We are back to square one. Dr. Manmohan Singh has not only lost his Midas touch, but he is finding himself at his tether's end. This Budget was a sore disappointment for the supporters of the New Economic Policy while being a sad confirmation of the worst apprehensions of the critics of the New Economic Policy. In other words, the candle of Dr. Singh's constituency has begun to be burnt from both the ends. The "Economist" of London, which has been a great admirer of Shri Manmohan Singh, referring to the Budget said: "India goes for broke." The Indian industrialists, while cautiously welcoming the Budget, have expressed many deep fears about the deindustrialisation that this Budget will further spur. The most ardent admirers of Shri Manmohan Singh have been the stock brokers. Even they have been disappointed. It has spelt gloom even for the stock market. It has exposed not only the bankrupcy of the Government of India's economic position, but also the intellectual insolvency of the liberalisation policy,

which has been dictated to us by the IMF and the World Bank. It has provided a dramatic demonstration of the criticism we have been offering of the new economic policy in the last three years. It is not only dramatic, but it has also proved to be traumatic for the poor people of India. What was the supreme objective of the new economic policy which was launched in mid-1991? That was macro-economic stabilisation through reduction in fiscal deficit. It was in regard to this objective that all the steps which were taken were justified. Where do we find ourselves? Our failure on this very, very important count has not only been colossal but also criminal. Madam, the targetted fiscal deficit was 4.7 per cent in 1993-94. In fact, it was 4 per cent. It was later revised upwards and raised to 4.7 per cent. None of the critics of Shri Manmohan Singh ever anticipated that this deficit would rise to 7.3 per cent. What are the reasons? The real mischief does not lie in fiscal deficit. The mischief lies in revenue deficit. The revenue deficit in 1990-91 was 2.7 per cent of our GDP. What is the revenue deficit this year in 1993-94? (Interruptions) I am talking of revenue deficit. It was 2.7 per cent in 1990-91. This year it has risen to 4.7 per cent. I should congratulate Shri Manmohan Singh on this monumental achievement because no other Finance Minister in the history of India could really perform this miracle. Revenue deficit in 1990-91 was Rs. 18,562 crores. What is the figure this year? Rs. 34,058 crores! Madam, the interest payments before Mr. Singh took over, were globbing up 39 per cent of our total revenue. After three years of fiscal stabilisation interest payments are gobbling up 53 per cent of our total revenue. If we look at the Budget papers, it would be evident that the proposed borrowing, from both Indian and foreign sources would be of the order of Rs. 47,850 crores. This amount will only suffice to pay interest on the past debt. That means, we have reached a stage, which we had never reached before, when we are borrowing only to pay interest on past debt. Was the situation so bad in 1990-91? Was the situation ever so bad in the history of free India? What caused this kind of a situation? Obviously, the soaring revenue expenditure. If the fiscal deficit was caused by increased outlays in capital expenditure, that would have had some redeeming features. There would have been some silver lining in the dark cloud of galloping fiscal deficit. But that is not the case. There has, in fact, been a decline in the capital expenditure. The provision for capital expenditure in the Central Plan and Central assistance for State Plans came down by 6 per cent in nominal terms; not to speak of real terms. In other words, the reduction in the Central Plan outlay and assistance came down by 15 per cent in substantive terms. It was very interesting to hear the explanation from Mr. Singh on Doordarshan, soon after he presented his Budget. He said, "Don't bother about fiscal deficit. After all, in India there is a lot of blackincome." If you take black income into consideration, the percentage of fiscal deficit would come down. What a wonderful piece of sophistry... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI S. K. T. RAMACHANDRAN (Tamil Nadu): Madam, we know about black money and black market but we have never heard of black income.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Madam, I cannot treat Parliament as a class. Therefore, I refuse to be drawn into a debate with my friend.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: If there are no interruptions, I think, we can then have the business in a more orderly manner.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This proposition, strange and perverse as it is, could be valid in 1991-92 as well? Why did he come forward with this formulation only now?

Another explanation was that, after all, fiscal deficit is not to be bothered about, for it could stimulate demand in the market.

Apparently, he has made a somersault from being neo-classist to being a neo-Keynesian. It will have some substance if the expenditure, as I said earlier, was incurred in capital expenditure, in Plan outlays, in creation of assets, in increasing infrastructural strength of our econmoy, in removing the supply bottle-necks, in improving the supply responses. No. All this money was spent away on wasteful things. In this background of frightening fiscal deficit, Dr. Manmohan Singh was so generous as to give away Rs. 2,300 crores in customs duties. Why? Because Dr. Singh can disobey, ignore, disregard the aspirations of the people of India, the protests of the Opposition, but cannot afford to ignore the directive of the International Monetary Fund. The International Monetary Fund has, no doubt, advised the Government to reduce the fiscal deficit. But is was more interested in getting India's borders opened up for the goods of multinationals. Therefore, the IMF does not lose sleep if your deficit goes up. But it would find fault with you in case you did not reduce the height of your tariff wall. It is a very strange approach.

Everybody talks of the examples of Asian tigers like Singapore, Hongkong, South Korea, even Thailand and Indonesia. I don't consider them to be proper examples. Even if they are considered to be proper examples, are you following their example? What was done in those countries? External liberalisation, what is also known as globalisation, followed internal deregulation, followed State protection and State intervention. External liberalisation came last after the internal strength of the economy was built up. But what are you doing? You are going in a reverse direction. You are opening up the economy without strengthening the Indian economy. Therefore, my genuine fear is that our economy will fall between two stools. We will have the worst of both worlds.

Now, let us take stock of the economy as it obtains today in India. The economy in our country today is causing concern because the growth is sluggish. What is the growth rate? 3.8 per cent. That again is because of the contribution from agriculture. Fortunately, for you for the past four or five years the rain-god has been merciful to all of us. I don't really believe in God. But I do pray to rain-god because our entire economy still depends on rain-god.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: You are praying for rain-god because you prefer rain.

SHRI S. R. BOMMAI (Orissa): You are thankful to the monsoon, not to Dr. Manmohan Singh.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I am appalled to find that Dr. Manmohan Singh takes credit even for the good monsoon. The industrial growth this year has been only 1.2 per cent. The capital goods manufacturing has experienced a negative growth of eight per cent that is minus eight per cent. Is that what you are proud of? We were told in 1991 that the structural adjustment policy would take three years to deliver goods. Now, three years have passed. We now know the goods that this policy has delivered. The Government takes a lot of credit for the foreign

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exchange reserves. But what do they consist of? Is our foreign exchange position very comfortable? If that was so, how is it that India's rating in the market of international credit has not been revised upward by Moodys? How is it that our rating remains at the same place as it was four years back? These reserves, Madam, I would like to submit, are fragile. You cannot really depend on them. Madam, 1.3 billion dollars came into the equity market. 2.5 billion dollars came through Euro-issues and the remaining money was purchased by the Reserve Bank of India.

Now, the Government talks of export performance. It is true that our exports grew up by 21 per cent. But how did it happen? You will be able to bamboozle the people with this kind of statistics. Our base last year was so low that our performance on export-front had to be as high as it turned out. The question is: Will we be able to repeat this next year? Is this gowth sustainable? And this performance was also on account of the partial opening of the Russian market in dollar terms which was not available to you last year. Madam, quite apart from the bad situation we are finding ourselves in, we may also be in for nasty surprises in the next fiscal year. I don't like to sound cynical. The statistical possibility next year is a bad monsoon. If you consult any meteorologist, you will be told so. I wish this sign goes wrong. Secondly, the oil prices in the world market can go up. This year we could manage because the oil prices were at a historic low. The kind of hot money in foreign exchange reserves which we gathered could also be withdrawn. These are the dangers that our country must guard itself against. Apart from spelling gloom for the stock market, the Budget, I find, has spelt doom for the small sector. Of Rs. 106 additional excise levy sought to be raised. Rs. 100 crores are to come from the small sector. Why do you declare this kind of war against the small scale-sector which has made such a great contribution to Indias exports? The steel sector is facing sickness. You have allowed steel to be imported. You have also reduced the Customs duty on steel. I do not know why such a policy has been initiated. I do not see any method in this madness. Take for example, the agro-paper units. They account for 30 per cent of paper production in the country. On account of changes in excise duty they face the prospect of closure You have simplified the tariff structure. I welcome that because the tariff structure has long been in need of simplification. But should the consequential burden be necessarily passed on to the small-scale sector? Should you not take care of the small—sector before going for simplification in the tariff structure? Now the relatively well to do sections have been given concessions in the sphere of direct taxes. I do not know why any concessions should be given at all, either in the area of customs duty or direct taxes when your fiscal deficit is galloping. You gave away Rs. 2500 crores in direct taxes. In other words, you have provided relief to the relatively well-to-do sections. I am not opposed to reduction in direct taxes altogether. But this was not the time: A wise industrialist would not bother about reduction or non-reduction in direct taxes. He would welcome measures to support his industry. What is the point in weakening his industry while reducing his income tax burden? Where

does he end up? When he is going broke, at any rate, he will have to pay less tax. Look at the treatment you have meted out to the poor man. You have levied on him Rs. 4,000 crores through price hikes before you presented the Budget. The Railway Minister has imposed a burden of Rs. 1,000 crores. You have cut the subsidy on food to the tune of Rs. 1,200 crores. All this means that you have directly or indirectly imposed a burden of Rs. 6,2200 crores on the poorer sections, while you gave away more than Rs. 4,000 crores in the area of taxes which concern the richer sections and foreign companies. To control the fiscal deficit, the first thing you did was to withdraw subsidy on fertilizers. The farmers were hit. When the farmers protested, you increased the procurement prices. That led to rise in the price of food articles; that led to rise in the issue price of food articles; that got reflected in the wholesale price index, not to speak of the consumer price index. The price of food articles has gone up by 14 per cent. You may tell us that our inflation rate right now is only between 8 and 9 per cent.

But it is the food articles
1.00 P.M. which constitute a large part of our wholsesale prices index, and the prices articles have gone up by 14 per cent in this fiscal year only. Now, as regards infrastructure, you have done nothing to remove the bottlenecks in the infrasstructural sector. You have left it to the multinationals. I am not, in principle, opposed to investment by multinationals in, say, power sector. But what are the conditions under which this investment is provided? You have, by implication, agreed to ensure 16 per cent return for their equity participation in addition to other incentives. Is this the way you would like to have the infrastructure in the country improved? So far as the social sector is concerned, it has been strved for the last four years: not only has there been no increase in real terms but there has also not been any increase even in nominal terms. Only this year some increase has been made, that too, only for rural development. In my view, it is nothing more than an exercise in tokenism. I am surprised to find that the import duty on power equipment would be zero; there will be no Customs duty whatsoever, on power equipments. If this is the policy, what would happen to the BHEL of which the whole nation has been consistently and legitimately proud? The BHEL did successfully compete with multinationals in the Middle-East and execute projects on turn-key basis, within the time schedule and without cost overruns. Do you want to kill such an organisation as the BHEL? And what is your policy in regard to PSUS. The Finance Minister said that he could not, for a variety of reasons, disinvest the shares of PSUs. I can understand privatisation though I do not support it. But I nave never been able to understand this method of disinvestment. You are being intellectually and politically dishonest. If you have the courage, then say from the housetop that you want to privatise. You are not saying that for two reasons. Firstly, it does not suit you politically. So, you want to take recourse to backdoor privatisation. Secondly, you don't want to declare it in so many words because there is nobody in this country—my friend, Mr. Kamal Morarka and Mr. Krishna Kumar Birla would bear me out—who can buy our public sector undertakings. The market worth of BHEL is anywhere upwards of Rs. 20,000 crore. Show me a group of companies, if not a single company, which can buy any of such public sector companies... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: The market value of the assets of the public sector undertakings is more than Rs. 10,00,000 crores.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: I agree with Jageshbhai. Therefore, you don't want to say that you are privatising. If you really believe in privatisation,

[Shri S. Jai Pal Reddy]

you will get more money. Quite apart from disinvestment or privatisation, what do you want to do with they? I can understand your decision to sell them. Margaret Thatcher, before she went in for privatisation, adopted certain methods. You did not do any such thing which, therefore, led to a scandal. The other day, Dr. Manmohan Singh said that his entire Finance Ministry in this year was busy answering the queries from JPC and therefore; the Finance Ministry did not find time to disinvest the shares of PSUs. Could there be a more ridiculous, outrageous explanation? The point, I am trying to make is, what ever you may do with these PSUs, are you going to let them survive? You are not selling them. In the mean time, you are deliberately starving them. They are on the point of being killed. The orders for all major public sector undertakings have been declining progressively in the last three years. At this rate, they will not be alive to find a purchaser for them I charge you with the policy of killing the PSUs which have been built in the last four decades with the blood, toil, and tears of the people of India.

SHRI N. E. BALARAM: Yes.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Don't you feel any emotional attachment to them? I am not talking of the sick units. Well, of course, it will be very wrong on my part to expect any emotion either from the Prime Minister or from Dr. Manmohan Singh. They are really emotion-proof. The essence of this entire approach appears to be only to appease and propitiate the goods of IMF and the World Bank sitting in Washington and do nothing about the Indian industry. I have never been a great admirer of the Indian industrialists Let me refer to Mr. Palikhivala, who has been the high priest of liberalisation in the country long before you thought of it. The other day he was also bemoaning that the Indian companies would not long remain Indian at all and they will be taken over. But my appeal to Mr. Palkhivala and friends of his like is that he should not be merely bothered about their private companies, he should also be equally bothered about our public sector undertakings which are as Indian as the private sector companies. I am not saying that you should discriminate in favour of the PSUs. Once Asoka Mehtaji said in one context, "to provide only protection to PSUs would not be correct." He said, "sheltered development," would lead to stunted development." Therefore, I am not for protecting the PSUs from competition. But you provide support to the PSUs. Our blood boils at the way you are trying to kill them by being neglect and deliberate neglect.

Madam, what is the outlook for the next fiscal year? Do I see any growth? The Finance Minister claimed that the Budget would speed up industrial recovery, the Budget would strengthen the capital goods manufacturing sector. When you have reduced the customs duties in this steep manner, how can this sector grow? I am not opposed to global competition as well. But there must be a transitional period. Are you able to provide the transitional period? Liberalisation, as is understood all over the world, is a multi-dimensional affair. This Government appears to thing that liberalisation means only one thing, that is globalisation, and nothing else at all. So, there is not going to be any growth whatsoever. In my view, we are in for further, deeper stagnation. Apart from stagnation, look at the rising prices. Effectively, they are already 10 per cent and more. Statistically you may say it is hovering between 8 and 9 per cent. Between 1950 and 1980, our growth rate was 3.5 per cent. So, the late Mr. Raj Krishna said, our 3.5 per cent really was Hindu growth rate. He put it in a good humour fashion.

But it was during the 'eighties that we crossed this some barrier. Our growth rate in the whole of 'eighties was 5.6 per cent. And following your liberalisation, we are well below 3.0 per cent. So, the prospect of stagnation is staring in our face, and I have said already that inflation will, once again, get into a double digit circle. I do not want to take recourse to that much abused phrase, though little understood and less practised. But, I have no option. This Budget is, in fact, a prescription for stagnation.

Madam, Dr. Manmohan Singh has had a honeymoon with this country. But he should know that this honeymoon has ended. Like all honeymoons, it also ends. But honeymoon is often followed...

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM (Andhra Pradesh): You can have extended honeymoon.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: The honeymoon is often followed by extended happy conjugal life. I am using these words metaphorically. This honeymoon is being followed by, what I might say, symptoms of divorce.

SHRI SATYA PRAKASH MALAVIYA (Uttar Pradesh): Prior to judicial separation!

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: It is heading towards a divorce. Of late our Prime Minister has been pretending to be a political philosopher. Both at Davos and at London, he has been speaking of a middle path. I was wondering as to why Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao who has never been know to think on his own has suddenly hit upon a new line of thought. He knows that he cannot impose any kind of fiscal discipline in the country. Middle path is nothing but a euphemism for covering up uncontrolled and growing fiscal deficit and revenue expenditure. I wish he were to show courage in sticking to the middle path in regard to external liberalisation. If he has real faith in the middle path, he sholud not have allowed the customs duties to be reduced in the manner they were. Since Mr. P. V. Narasimha Rao is speaking of the middle path, I would call upon the Finance Minister to avoid cuts in custom duties. That is the middle path. Middle path is not mixture of internal profligacy, and external liberalisation.

With these few words I would request the Finance Minister not to play a costly and a colossal hoax on this nation. He should take the Indian economy more seriously. He should bother himself more about the people of Indian and the economy of India. Let him not listen to the advice of others. I know Dr. Manmohan Singh is a competent economist. In our country policy changes, but the policy-makers do not change. Dr. Manmohan Singh tried to create an illusion that he was the saviour who descended on this nation in 1991 from the blue. Our memory is not so short. Has he not been serving the nation in one capacity or the other for the last 20 years? So, only policy changes, policy-makers do not change. If this policy has now ended up in a gross failure, in a gargentuan monstrous failure, it is because only policy changed, policy-makers did not. May I also add, Madam, in our country Governments change but the character of the State does not change? The character of the State has always been soft. When you embark upon structural adjustment policy, what you need is a hard State and if you adopt soft policies, it will mean hard landing and crash landing for the nation.

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Before I call upon Mr. Krishna Kumar Birla to speak, I will take the sense of the House. we have still to have a 10-hour discussion on the Budget. If we dispense with the lunch hour and continue...

श्री सत्य प्रकाश मालवीय : लंच तो होना चाहिए। स्पेशल मेंशन शाम को होगा

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Yesterday we had the lunch hour, Malaviyaji.

फिर समय तो कम रहेगा। इसलिए लंच आवर अगर नहीं हो तो बेटर रहेगा डिसक्शन।

THE DEPUTY CHAIRMAN: Otherwise, what happens, those Members whose names are listed from the major parties get the best time, but the Members who are coming under 'Independents and Others' get the worst time.

Let us at least give them better time. So, we won't have the lunch hour. We won't adjourn for lunch Thank you very much for your co-operation.

Yes, Shri Birlaji.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA (Rajasthan): Madam, I rise in support of the Bill. The present Government has been in power for less than 3 years. At that time the economy of the country was in a critical state, arising out of certain exterior problems, structural problems and certain constraints. Foreign exchange reserves as on 30th June, 1991, had touched an all-time low in recent years— $ one billion and the country was on the verge of default.

Sweeping reforms were introduced by the Government under the Prime Ministership of Shri Narasimha Rao and the economy was liberalised. As a result, the country is out of crisis. Our present foreign exchange reserve is $ 14 billion exports have risen by 21 per cent in dollar terms in the first 10 months of the year 1993-94, foodgrains stock is 23 million tonnes, exchange value of rupee is fairly steady. India, in my opinion, had never done so well in recent times as far as economic field is concerned Expectations for the future are still better. It is hoped and expected that India will have a golden period in times to come. I am rather optimistic. India has achieved a lot. Yet a lot more has got to be achieved.

The new proposal of the Finance Minister of prepaying $1.4 billion to the IMF is said to have created tremendous confidence in the minds of the IMF and other world bodies India, in short, has been able to generate immense confidence in the international community. Madam, with these preliminary remarks I offer a few suggestions.

Firstly, take the total non-Plan expenliture for 1994-95. The total is about Rs. 1,05,117 crores. The interest payment liability in this comes to Rs. 46,000 crores, which is a large chunk. It is, perhaps, the largest chunk. It has been said that this is a legacy of the past. The question is, what do we do for the future? The interest burden could be reduced by reduction in Government borrowings, and the need for borrowing will end only when two objectives are achieved. Firstly, the revenue deficit should be reduced. Our aim should, in fact, be to completely wipe out the revenue deficit. Secondly, the performance of the public sector units should improve. There are 237 Central public sector units in the country. The investment in them is Rs. 1,46,000 crores, and the net profit is only 2.4 per cent. This is a matter of deep concern.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI (Maharashtra): This one lakh-odd crores both loans and equity.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: But these are the figures published by the Government themselves.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: The figures are correct but what about equity and loans?... (*Interruptions*)... About

Rs. 8,000 crores of interest is paid by the public sector to the Government. You should take that also into account and six per cent on the equity.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri V. Narayanasamy) in the Chair.

SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR BIRLA: These are figures which are published by the Government publications. I am only quoting the Government publications without either disagreeing with them or disputing them in any way.

In 1993-94, the fiscal deficit in the revised budget has increased from 4.70 per cent, as planned in the budget, to 7.30 per cent of the GDP, and the overall deficit has increased from Rs. 4,314 crores to Rs. 9,000 crores. The question is, what is the inference that we can draw from that? I would propose that a proper check be kept over its expenditure, if a proper check is not exercised over expenditure, there is a grave danger that the deficit of Rs. 6,000 crores wich has been planned for the year 1994-95 may, unfortunately, increase further. I would therefore urge the Finance Minister that he should keep a very tight check over expenditure.

Madam, the Finance Minister announced regarding rupee convertibility in the current account. Now, this was a very laudable statement. After a few days, the guidelines of the Reserve Bank of India were published. The inference of the guidelines is that the amount of allowances has been increased. To give you an instance, take the travel quota. Formerly the amount was $ 500 dollars. Now it has risen to $ 2,000. Still there are restrictions. Under these circumstances, it is not correct to say that there is full convertibility. So far as current account is concerned. In my opinion, there is no current account convertibility in full, I hope that convertibility of current account in the real sense of the term will be achieved before long. I also hope that as the foreign exchange reserves increase and convertibility in capital account will also be introduced. This will add to India's prestige and India's influence.

Sir, I am very happy to state that India enjoys a top position and is the first choice as far as foreign investors are concerned. This is owing to many reasons. First, India is a democratic country. Second, we have got an expanding consumer market mainly owing to the prosperous middle class, which accounts for 20 per cent of the total population of the country. Third, the country has got a very well developed legal system where justice for all is assured.

The fact that India enjoys the top position is a very welcome sign, but side by side I would like to plead that we have got to be a bit cautious. I would explain the reasons. Foreign institutions are gigantic in size. How huge they are can be seen from the following example. Take the case of Bombay Stock Exchange, to which a reference was made by Mr. Palkhivala. It has a total market capitalisation of all quoted shares to the tune of about $ 115 billion to $ 120 billion, whereas a large number of foreign financial institutions have not worth of over $ 100 billion. The foreign financial institution who invest in our equity shares do not have philanthropic attitude towards the country. They have no love for our country. The people controlling the financial institutions are sound businessmen and their aim is to make profit. So, if at any time a corporate raiders approaches them with an attractive offer, they will have no difficulty, their conscience will not prick them, to sell off their entire shares. So, my point is that if the foreign corporate leaders take over these shares, the Indian business houses cannot do anything; these cannot purchase them back. The point that I am trying to make out is that at present the Government of India has put a ceiling of 24 per cent on F 11 purchases. Keeping in view the dangers involved in cornering the mino

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Indian partners and take over complete control, this ceiling may be reduced to 10 per cent. That is the feeling of the businessmen. I would like to give an example in this regard. In South Korea and Taiwan, which are industrially very advanced, they too have laid down that the aggregate holdings of the foreign financial institutions will not be more than 10 per cent as far as the secondary market is concerned. As far as the primary market is concerned, if a foreign entrepreneur wants to start a company, he has the freedom to do so. I am very happy to say that my friend, Mr. Jagesh Desai, who himself is a good economist will support this.

Sir, another suggestion which I want to make is to float non-voting equity shares. Now the result of that would be that the foreign financial institutions who are genuine investors would immediately take a look at the non-voting equity shares provided they carry a higher dividend. The businessmen of the country are prepared to do that. These non-voting equity shares can be sold to the foreign financial institutions. In case that is done, corporate raiders coming to India would be very much reduced.

There is some confusion regarding interest rates. The Finance Minister had announced in his Budget speech, reduction of 1 per cent on interest rates on term loans by the Indian financial institutions. But he was silent on reduction of interest rates on the working capital requirements of the company. The interest rate on term loans is 16 per cent which, in my opinion, is very high. The interest rates in Western countries including Japan is 6 per cent. How can then the capital goods industry of this country compete with the foreign suppliers? I will give you a concrete instance. As you are aware, our Government wants to modernise the textile mills owned by the NTC. If they are not modernised, then, they would have to be down closed. Now, the point is where the money is going to come from for this modernisation. I do go to the Finance Minister with the plea to release some money. I know his difficulties also. The Government of India cannot release any money. A suggestion was given to the NTC mills that they should invite global tenders for modernisation. They have invited global tenders and opened them. I am happy to say that quotations of the indigenous manufacturers on an average are 30 per cent cheaper. But the NTC mills require deferred payment and that is where the catch lies. The foreign bidders can arrange for 8 to 10 years credit. With some problem or with some difficulty, probably with the help of the Finance Minister, the Indian bidders may also not be able to arrange it. They may arrange it for 5 to 7 years, but in case, we all went and pleaded with the Finance Minister to help the Indian manufacturers I am sure that he will arrange for extended credit terms.

Apart from this, the rate of interest which they are offering for 8 to 10 years is 6 per cent. Again our rate of interest is 16 per cent. This means every year, the indigenous manufacturer is at a disadvantage of 10 per cent rate of interest compared to a foreign manufacturer. The ultimate analysis is that even though the indigenous machines are cheaper, taking the rate of interest into account. They become dearer. Ultimately, it will be found that the indigenous machines are costly. In case the indigenous manufacturers stand to lose, they stand to suffer, if they stand to lose or suffer, it will not be due to their fault. If the Indian financial istitutions are offering them loan at a higher rate of interest, it will be to the disadvantage of Indian supplies. That also result from the Govt.'s liberalisation policy. I am always for liberalisation. But liberalisation doesn't mean that indigenous suppliers should suffer and they should close down their units on account of unfair foreign competition. I am going to meet the Finance Minister separately to explain to him about this matter in greater details.

Sir, the Opposiiton charged that the Budget was anti-people. I am sure when the Finance Minister gives his reply he

would be able to state the position lucidly. I will give you only two instance to show that it is not anti-people. Firstly, there are several proposals in the Budget to improve the economy of the rural areas where 75 per cent of India reside. I will give only two instances. Take the case of NABARD. This is the apex agency for rural credit. Its capital is being increased by Rs. 200 crores this year; Rs. 100 crores by the Government of India and Rs. 100 crores by the Reserve Bank of India. Secondly, the Finance Minister has announced that the restriction on domestic movement of foodgrains and agricultural goods will be completely removed. I am sure our farmers will be greatly genefited by this. These are welcome steps.

I wanted to say something regarding dumping. But, Mr. Vice-Chairman, as you have rung the bell, I skip that point. Now, specific rates of excise duty are being replaced by ad valorem duty. In my opinion, this has not been a step in the right direction. Assessing the correct value is a very complicated matter. This issue of value determination, in fact, has been lying before the Supreme Court for quite some time. The Supreme Court has not yet given its judgment as to how the value is really to be determined. It is a very complicated matter because value is a matter of subjective interpretation. In case ad valorem duties are really enforced, it would lead to a lot of friction between manufacturers and excise authorities. In my opinion, the Government of India should reconsider this matter. The second point is, the change from specific duties to ad valorem duties, it is going to affect a large number of industries very badly. I would cite the example of the blended yarn industry, particularly those manufacturing finer counts, cotton yarn, jute products, small-scale sector people, polypropylene industry, etc. These industries are going to make representations to the Government of India and I hope that they will consider them sympathetically. In case of any hardship, I hope the Finance Minister will take corrective measures to see that the unintentional hardship is redressed.

Sir, the total plan Expenditure, both in revenue and capital, was Rs. 46,028 crores in 1993-94 and for 1994-95, the amount is Rs. 46,528 crores. This means that there will be only a marginal increase of one per cent as far as the total Plan Expenditure is concerned. If you take the inflation into account, in fact, there is a reduction into account, in fact, there is a reduction of eight per cent. This will seriously affect the cement and the steel industries which depend on Government support.

The Unit Trust, in my opinion, is a bulky organisation and I would plead that it requires to be broken into three or four corporations like the GIC. It will add to the efficiency of this organisation. Then, I would like to make a point about the ICICI. I do not know how many Members are aware of the fact that the ICICI which is at present one of the top-most financial insitutions in the country was started by some businessmen of this country. My father was one of them. What happened later was, when the insurance trade was nationalised, the holding of the private-sector in ICICI which was held for the insurance companies came down and the Government got the majority of the shares of ICICI. Now that the policy of liberalisation of the adopted, I would plead that these shares are sold to public and ICICI got be privatised. Sir, I have been a votary of the investment allowance. This benefits both modernisation and pace of industrialisation. In my opinion, the endeavour of the Government should be to make Indian companies cash-rich. In case the MNCs are there in other parts of the world, why can't Indian corporations also become the MNCs? This is my feeling.

Regarding the Wealth Tax and the Gift Tax, I would say that it is better to abolish both these taxes. The revenue from the Wealth Tax is Rs. 125 crores and from the Gift Tax is Rs. 5 crores. The amounts are small but they cause a lot of problems and harassment to the assessees. That apart, as far as the Wealth Tax on companies is concerned,

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this is levied on a number of items. In my opinion, it is neither sound nor proper. Mostly, such a tax is on what is called surplus land. Now, the factories and the companies seek surplus land for expansion purposes and the wise entrepreneur will always provide for an adequate land for the growth of the company. By taxing the companies by way of Wealth Tax, the Finance Minister is, in fact, levying tax on the foresight of the entepreneurs.

Sir, as I stated earlier, the economy has done well. But I would like to sound a note of caution. The note of caution is for this reason that the import of oil is bound to increase in the years to come. So, strenuous efforts should be made to see that oil production and gas production both rise. In fact, the matter of concern is that oil production has come down from 34 million tonnes ot 27 million tonnes.

Something has been said about inflation. It was 17 per cent in August 1991. Now, it is eight per cent. In my opinion, it is still high and efforts should be made by the Finance Minister to reduce it. I think the Finance Minister said something like that in his speech also.

I hope the points made by me will receive the attention of the Finance Minister.

All steps in the Budget are aimed at providing major stimulus to industrial recovery, to improve economy, to give encouragment to investment and capital goods production. Sir, with these words, I conclude by saying that I am all praise for the Finance Minister for a good Budget that he has presented.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI (Tamil Nadu): Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for having given me this opportunity to say something on the Budget. Sir, whenever the Budget is presneted, the nation expects that the Government will go further in the direction of developing the economy and in providing social justice. Economic growth with social justice should be the basic objective. In 1989-90, when Shri Chavan Ji was the Finance Minister, while presenting the Budget, he made the following statemen. "The basic approach is the growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. "So, the growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice this is the basic apporach of the Congress party. We have to find out the ways and means to achieve self-reliance as well as the social justice. The strategy was followed by Shri N. D. Tiwari, when he was the Finance Minister. While presenting the Budget in the year 1988-89, the said: "Is it for the first time that the deficit financing has been introduced in India? I am myself opposed to the unmanageable deficit financing. .

> "I very sincerely say that I am oppose to deficit financing, when it is beyond limit. But what does history say? My good friend, Mr. Guruadasway, very appropriately mentioned that we have been taught lessons of Gandhian socialism or democratic socialism by Mahatma Gandhi Jawaharlal Nehru, Acharya Sarendra Dev, Dr. Lohia, Acharya Kriplani Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya and veterns of that kind. Together we have learnt. Of course, I agree that Gladstone had a definition at that point of time. But we cannot have a Gladstonian budget as of now. We cannot have an Emersonian budget. We can have Narendra Deva budget or a Jawaharlal Nehru budget."

That is what Shri N. D. Tiwari had said some years back. We are following the same path. Instead of following others, there should have been some introspection.

Sir, after the Budget was submitted, our Finance Minister while giving his opinion at the Forum of Financial Writers said, "The overproduction of domestic industry through high tariffs in the past had actually harmed the poor and rural population as lack of competition led to sluggish industrial growth and a shift to capital-intensive technologies. A spurt in

industrial activity in a competitive environment would be more beneficial for the poor." That is, he wanted to justify giving importance to industrial development. As far as the personal integrity of the Finance Minister is concerned, nobody suspects that. After this Budget was presented, who have applauded it? Who have praised it immediately? The World Bank, the International Monetary Fund. I would like to quote here a few lines which appeared in an article in *The* Hindustan Times, dated 2nd March, 1994:—

> "World Bank analysts will, as usual, study the Budget proposals and their implications for India's economy in general and their impact on ongoing Bank projects in particular. But such studies are for internal use and, as a rule, will not be released.
>
> The International Monetary Fund, too, does not usually comment on the budgetary exercises of member nations, partly out of the apprehension of being accused of interference. But IMF Managing Director Mechael Camdessus has on several occasions over the past two years publicly expressed his happiness at India's reform and structural adjustment measures.
>
> Although unwilling to comment publicity and specifically, a senior IMF official made on secret of the fact that he was quite happy with India's new Budget."

who is happy? Who is more happy? The IMF official! So far, we have accused the Treasury Benches of it. But this statement substantiated the fact.

After these Budget proposals were announced, we came to know some facts. What are those facts? We came to know the facts regarding the interest payment. Sir, in the coming year we have to pay Rs. 46,000 crores as interest payment. As far as the deficit is concerned, it is a very peculiar Budget. Fiscal deficit was to be brought down to 4.7 per cent of the GDP but it has shot up to 7.3 per cent. Revenue deficit rose from Rs. 17,000 crores to Rs. 34,000 crores. In the current year it has doubled. Budget deficit has doubled. It has risen from Rs. 4,300 crores to Rs. 9,060 crores. Sir, now it is estimated that in the coming year there will be a Budget deficit of only Rs. 6000 crores. Fiscal deficit has gone up by 7.3 per cent of the GDP. That has, more or less, doubled. Fiscal deficit has doubled, revenue deficit has doubled, Budget deficit has doubled! Sir, the current year's revised estimates have shown a deficit of Rs. 9000 crores in the last year. How has the Government come to the conclusion that in the coming year the Budget deficit will be only Rs 6,000 crores? For example, see the Budget of 1992-93. According to the Budget estimates, the deficit was Rs. 5,400 crores but according to the revised estimates, it was Rs. 7,200 crores. There will always be only a very small difference between the estimates and the actuals. What are those actuals? The revised estimate was Rs. 7,200 crores but the actual figures was Rs. 12,300 crores. It is for the year 1992-93. From this what I fear is that, though it is shown in the current year's Budget as Rs. 6,000 crores, it may go beyond Rs. 15,000 crores. There is a fiscal deficit of more than Rs. 21,000 crores. It is nothing but a criminal violation of the fiscal discipline. It is what I accuse the Treasury Benches of. The foreign reserves which we have consist mostly of hot money. The bank scam and the fall-out of the bank scam have not at all been mentioned in the Budget. What is the fall-out of the policies pursued for the last two years? For example, I will tell you, in 1990-91 our export was to the tune of Rs. 33,153 crores. In U.S. dollers it comes to 18,477 million dollars. In 1992-93 our export was to the tune of Rs. 54,418 crores. In U.S dollars it comes to Rs. 18,789. That means for Rs. 33,000 crores we were

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able to get 18,477 million dollars and for Rs. 54,000 crores also we were able to get only 18,789 million dollars. We got only 300 million dollars more. Why was it so when our export was more than Rs. 54,000 crores? You can find out from this how the money has been devalued. If you want to find out in an easy way as to how the devaluation has taken place you can find it out. I can cite another example. You can find out the devaluation from the one rupee coin which we minted for the last time. You will find that the one rupee coin is more or less like a fifty paise coin of the last time. We are unable to differentiate between the coins in the pocket. It is very difficult to find out whether it is a fifty paise coin or a one rupee coin. Everybody in this august House knows that the intrinsic value of the coin should not be more than the value determined by the Government. The coin is reduced in size as well as in weight. They reduced it again and again. It clearly shows how much inflation has taken place. It is the easy way to understand how the inflation has taken place in India. We must find out where we are doing. When we ask the Government where we are going, the Government says we are going in the proper way. What has the Minister said in the last Budget? I quote:

> "The fiscal discipline is necessary because the Government has lived far too long beyond its means. The rising fiscal deficit of the Central Government is the root cause of our balance of payments problem, rise in prices, high rates of interest."

The first is balance of payment. The second is rise in prices. The third is high rates of interest. For all these things, what is the root cause? The root cause, as is invented by the hon Minister, is the fiscal deficit. How far are you maintaining the last discipline? That is the question. If you are unable to maintain the fiscal discipline, it means that you are actually contributing to the interest rate, you are contributing to be balance of payment problem. That is what you are doing.

Regarding the public sector units, what the Government says is that efficiency is essential, environment is essential, competitiveness is essential That is why they have decided to disinvest the public sector units. I want to quote from the reply of the late lamented Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi, to the debate on the Budget for 1987-88. It is important because it will enlighten the hon. Members of the treasury Benches. He said:

> "The public sector has also done well. Return from the public sector has increased from Rs. 7,600 crores to Rs. 9,000 crores. This is good. But our investment in the public sector during the last two years has been very high. We have almost got 50 per cent increase in the investment in public sector in these two years. We will require the public sector to function much more effectively of we have to get adequate returns on investment.

Now, this is very important:

> "I would like at the same time to clarify that we must not and cannot look at the public sector solely in economic terms... "

This is what Mr. Rajiv Gandhi told us then:

> "...because the tasks that we give the public sector are much broader than that. The public sector has a responsibility for social development, for opening up the backward areas. It has a responsibility for training and developing manpower."

"In certain areas, it has a responsibility of frontline research and development and conversion to production technology. Today, we are asking them to do all these things under difficult circumstances. we are asking them to give much better working conditions as are available in other areas. Therefore, we cannot expect them to give the same sort of return."

That is what he said. They say that they cannot expect the public sector companies or the public sector units to give the same sort of return. That is the argument put forth by the Treasury Benches now. It is being replaced by the views of the late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. But still they say that they are working on the same path. It is not so.

Sir, what is the present situation in the country? What are the policies which are being pursued by the Government regarding power generation and hydro-electric generation? Sir, we are able to generate 84,000 MW. We are having 60 per cent of the work load. We are generating only 19,580 MW. Then in the process of the construction we can generate 8,865 MW further. The total would come to 28.445 MW. We can also generate 61,000 MW more. But we are going to give it to the private hands. It means 75 per cent of the generating capacity is going to be handed over to the private people. This is the policy which you are pursuing. You are giving encouragement to some other sectors also. You are giving thousands of crores of rupees to the National Renewal Fund. What for? The National Renewal Fund is nothing but it is sending employees from one workshop to another workshop. For that you are pumping the amount Even in the Supplementary Demands last year you had increased it by Rs. 320 crores. Now also you are very particular about that. You are depositing money in the National Renewal Fund only to see that the employees are sent out from one place to another. We asked, "What is this?" The Government replied,. "There is no retrenchment." We are not asking about the retrenchment. What we say is that when we send people like this, automatically there would not be any further employment in the same sector. We could not get any reply from the Treasury Benches on this point.

I did raise the issue of privatisation of insurance business. When I asked about it the Finance Minister told me, "It is a hypothetical question. There is one Committee which has to submit its report. Then only we can come to a conclusion." At that time I told that the World Bank had compelled the Government of India to see that insurance is open for the private sector. That is number one. Then you should not give any instruction and you should not dictate for the export obligation. That is number two. Thirdly, you should not try for the time-frame indigenisation. You have already given up the time-frame indigenisation programme and the export obligation when you announced the Industrial Policy in 1991. Now, you are going to hand over the insurance business to the private people. So, you are working under the dictates exerted by the World Bank.

As far as this Budget is concerned, there is nothing for the poor people. This Budget is for the rich people and the corporate sector. You have given all kinds of facilities to the rich people. You are not worried about the people who are below the poverty line. You are not thinking about these people.

You have already reduced subsidy to agriculture drastically. If you go through the position of agriculture subsidy for the last 10 years you will find how the subsidy to agriculture has been reduced in relation to the

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GDP. It has gone down from 2.4 per cent to one per cent. Still you want it to go down. You think that subsidy is nothing but cmoe from one section of the society to to another section of the society. What you have to do at least to prevent the migration from village to city, is that you must appoint a Committee to find out how much increase you can make for the agro-based industry. Unless and until you do this work, this country cannot progress.

Regarding Income Tax exemption to the salaried class, I feel we are following an *ad hoc* method. Every time the salaried class has to find out what the hon. Finance Minister has announced. In Australia, they follow a different method. They have accepted some basic amount as pay. They take into account the inflation rate in a particular year and accordingly, the exemption limit is enhanced. I feel the same policy should be adopted even in India. We will not have to depend on the Finance Minister. People will be able to calculate on their own, depending on the rate of inflation. Regarding interest payment, last year our revenue receipt was to the tune of 41.5 per cent. In the coming years, this is expected to rise by 45 per cent. But all this go towards payment of interest. You can find this out from the deficit. When you take the deficit into account, it comes to Rs 46 000 crores. What do you have to say? You talk about foreign exchange every day. I would like to know what happened between 1988 and 89. In 1988, the interest amount was only Rs. 7.400 crores. In 1989, it went up to Rs. 28.000 crores. It did not merely double, but it quadrupled. From Rs 7 400 crores it went as high as Rs. 28 000 crores. The economy was actually ruined. Who ruled the country all these years? Who administered this country all these years? It was you. Therefore, you are responsible for it. The people suffered because of the mistakes committed by you. Regarding excise duty, I feel the Government must talk to the people who are affected by it. You have imposed some excise duty on the leather industry. Ultimately, who will suffer? Even in the case of container manufacturing industry, I feel the Government must talk to the people. The Government must talk to these people and come to some amicable solution. Our share in the world export market came down from 2.5 per cent to 0.4 per cent. In 1993, our exports had gone up by 3.1 per cent in dollar terms. But our imports have increased to 11.9 per cent. How are we going to fill this gap? It is very difficult. Regarding the capital adequacy norms imposed on the banking industry, I feel our banking industry will not be able to manage it. Supposing a man takes a loan of Rs. 1 crore and does not pay interest, in that case, this Rs. 1 crore will be shown under doubtful accounts and the interest accrued and not paid will be credited in the books. People from foreign countries, people from America, started saying that we were practising wrong methods. To maintain capital adequacy, the Government has made a provision for budgetary support to the extent of Rs. 11,300 crores.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Kindly conclude.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: I will just take 2 to 3 minutes. Please be generous. Regarding the Budget, I would like to quote what Mr. Veerappa Moily, the Chief Minister of Karnataka said:

"The Government felt that the present pattern of transfer of resources from the Centre to the States did not build any positive incentive for better performance in

resource mobilisation and prudent resource mobilisation. On the contrary, the States with better resource mobilisation felt that they were penalised by the successive Finance Commissions.

It wants the Commission not to pursue blindly the objective of reducing the fiscal deficits of the States. 'The blinkered view' that public sector investment should be reduced to leave more funds for the private sector should not be followed with religious fervour.

The IMF conditionality of reducing the fiscal deficit of the Government, it argues, has been carried down to the State level through the first guideline to the Commission to aim at the 'objective of not only balancing the receipts on expenditure on revenu account of both the States and the Central Government but also generating surplus for capital investment and reducing fiscal deficit."

Karnataka has urged the Tenth Finance Commission to recommend substantial financial transfers from the Centre to States to reduce their fiscal deficits."

Sir, I shall tell you what Karnataka feels. The memorandum submitted to the Tenth Finance Commission says: "While the Central fiscal deficit also inclules monetised deficit, the net borrowings from the Reserve Bank of India in case of the States, the monetised deficit is limited to a small extent by way of permissible Ways and Means Advance and overdrafts. The limits of Ways and Means Advances has remained fixed for quite some time and the monetised deficit does not increase on this account. The monetary impact of deficit at the Centre has been very much felt because it has been pushing up the price level through increased money supply. The high rate of inflation, in turn, has created a balance of payments problem. The States only have revenue deficits anl overall Budget deficit and the only fiscal deficit is the pubic debt of the States." This is what was said. I think, now, the Central Government will open its eyes.

Sir, the only other aspects that I would deal with is regarding foodgrains and employment. You can find out that the foodgrains production in the last year...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): There is another speaker from your party. But since you are consuming the whole time of your party, he may not get any time.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI. That we will adjust with each other.

Regarding foodgrains, the agricultural production increased by 3 per cent and the foodgrains stock also increased. But, during April—November, 1991, the offtake by the public distribution system went down. How is it so? In 1992, from April to November, it was 11.7 million tonnes but during the year 1993, that is, from April to November, it came down to 9.45 million tonnes; that is, there has been a decline of more than 2 million tonnes. What I want to know is, how it is that the offtake of the public distribution system came down in spite of an increase in the foodgrains stock. I would like the Minister to clarify this point. It is not that the offtake reduced because of the decrease in the market price. What was the market trend? The Consumer Price Index, during the year 1992-93, showed a 12 point increase. But in 1993-94, the increase was about 20 points. I shall tell you, as regards primary articles, during January-March, the increase was about 2.5 per cent; from April to June, is increased by 3.5 per cent from July to September, the increase was 5.6 per cent; during October-November, it was 9 per cent. That

[Shri S. Viduthalai Virumbi]

means, there was a 2.5 per cent increase in the first quarter, 3.5 per cent increase in the second quarter, 5.6 per cent increase in the third quarter and 9 per cent increase in the last quarter of the year. So, even when the price level increased quarter after quarter and even when the Consumer Price Index showed an increasing trend, the offtake has come down. It clearly shows—and I accuse the Government for this—that the purchasing power of the commonman has come down. And it is not because of any other reason...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Please conclude now.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: I come to the last point...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): No, I am going to call the next speaker. Your party's time is over. In fact, you have taken a little more time. So, you have to conclude.

SHRI S. VIDUTHALAI VIRUMBI: I will conclude in one minute.

As regards employment, I would like to point out what the Government had assured in this regard. It said: "Additional employment opportunities of the order of 8.9 million per year on an average during the Eighth Plan period and of the order of 9 to 10 million per year on an average during the period 1997-2002 are expected to be generated." This much is expected to be generated provided the Government has kept up the GDP level, that is, at 5.6 per cent. But the Government has already failed in this regard. This clearly shows that the Government will not be in a position to generate employment opportunities as assured. So, Sir, I feel that the Government has failed to take correct decisions in every field, be it agriculture, employment of public sector undertakings. And the Government is leading the country to utter destruction.

With these words, I conclude, Sir.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Shri Murlidhar Chandrakant Bhandare. You have only 15 minutes.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE (Maharashtra): Sir, it is more than enough.... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: It is not 50 minutes!

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: Sir, one gets used to listening to the Budget speech of the Finance Minister on the 28th of February. Well, people have different expectations; sometimes they are fulfilled, sometimes they are shattered. But, to sum up, we in this House do not look at it purely as an yearly exercise of balancing your accounts, calculating your income, deciding on your expenditure, your excess and your deficit. Some of us who have come here look at it not for today, not for the year 1994-95, but where will we be when the next millennium starts in the year 2001? And if I have to take that into account, this is one of the most pleasing and satisfying Budgets that I have seen. It does not interrupt what we have started before. It goes smoothly on the road of liberalisation. It goes unobstructed on the road of economic restruring. At the same time, it does not forget the past. And whatever may be the criticism against this Budget, at least on one major point the whole Opposition has been completely silenced. In the last two years, they have been shouting that it is a sell out to the IMF. Today, I have not heard even a word about the IMF from anybody.

SHRI MENTEY PADMANABHAM: Anyway, you have sold out. What is the point in saving it now?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Padmanabham, your turn will come to speak.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: So many things have been placed in the Budget. The time at my disposal is so short that I do not want to enumerate them. But one and many more of them are bound to totally disappoint the IMF. It only shows that we, this Government stands on its own strength. It only shows that the Prime Minister has his own views, has his own policy. And it only shows that we will not sacrifice either our sovereignty or our self-respect or our national dignity. And this Budget is the proof of that.

Sir, what has appealed to me most in this Budget is the fifth point which the hon. Finance Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, emphasised. I think, that was a mandate which the Party has given to the Government and, particularly under the very inspiring leadership of the Prime Minister Narasimha Raoji. And may I read the fifth point for the benefit of those who want to know the direction, the goal, the thrust, the heart, the soul, the core and everything that the Budget should be? I read:

> "Most importantly, we must reorient our development policies and programmes to address more effectively the problems of poverty, unemployment and social deprivation which affect a large mass of our people, particularly in rural areas."

This is the heart and soul of this Budget. And I must compliment the Prime Minister as well as the hon. Finance Minister and his colleagues for this excellent Budget.

Now, I would say this. My mind goes back to Tirupathi. The words of the Congress President, the Prime Minister, echo in my ears. And this is what he said at Tirupathi two years back. According to the Congress President, and I quote:

> "Employment, poverty alleviation and welfare programmes cover all levels of the social pyramid with particular emphasis on the base of that pyramid. As long as the Congress Government is there, it will never forget the base of this social pyramid; it will see that this gap between the poor and the rich is bridged."

And we only shout from the rooftops that we will narrow this gap. But I am proud that the Prime Minister said it from the mountain-top of Davos. Again he repeated it only two days back when he said it in the United Kingdom. Therefore, make no mistake that we are against liberalisation. We are for liberalisation. Make no mistake that we admit that we are not for the kind of State intervention as long as this kind of poverty and dire needs of the people of this country remain and rightly the path which we have charted out from the beginning is being charted out for future also by us. And that is the path of mixed economy; neither this way nor that way, the economy which will meet the requirements of our economy on our terms, not at the terms dictated by others. And when we look at it, I see such a rosy picture before us. I do not want to quote those figures because they have been quoted *ad-nauseum* by different people at different times. But the very fact that we have not faulted on giving the best that we can in the Budget to various poverty alleviation programmes which are mentioned explicity in the Budget speech, clearly marks out a commitment of our Government, of our Prime Minister and the Finance Minister to the people of this country. It is this commitment which has seen such wonderful results in the recent 4 or 5 Assembly elections which we had. People know that if they have to improve the quality of their life if they have to live better in their day-today life, there is only one party which

[Shri Muljdhar Chandrakant Bhandare]

can rescue them and that is the Congress Party.

There is one thing more which I want to say and then go to the specifics. What I find today is a synthesis between the past and the present. Self-reliance, not in isolation, but as an integral part of the world economy, is the key to all progress and prosperity. There is no question of allowing domination by multinationals. We are all very confident about it that we will work with all of them but as equal partners in growth. We will not allow any exploitation. There is no unlimited or absolute acceptance of either free market economy or a rejection of the earlier forces of planning and public sector undertakings. The areas of State intervention have been redefined and re-restricted and the emphasis today for the State intervention is whether its presence is for the benefit and protection of the poor.

Having said so, may I say that there are a few things on which I would invite the attention of the hon. Finance Minister? The deficit is, undoubtedly, large. I do not like it myself. But history has proved that our governments have managed inflation much better than the Opposition governments. I am quite sure that with the strict control that is necessary, with the monitoring that is there, we will be able to contain inflation. Ultimately, inflation is the cruellest form of taxation for the poorest of our people and I would like the Government to be very vigilant about it. All round, I have reason to be satisfied. In a world which is engulfed in recession, we have not done bad at all. May I say with all the humility and emphasis at my command that where the rest of the world has been going towards market democracy, as they call it now, we have stuck to, what I may respectfully say, human democracy? We will continue to believe in human democracy. We will never forget the face of democracy which is essentially a human face and not merely a market face. Sir, there are many things which are not being attended to. It is a matter of regret that today India is not producing car for the physically handicapped. I do not want to know why we have not achieved that expertise but, since you have done so much for the physically handicapped, I will be grateful if some concession is given to those physically handicapped who may have to import cars because they are not available indigenously in the country.

Then, Sir, people have been mentioning that we are not pouring enough money for the infrastructure. I think, a stage has come when we should stop, do a lot of stock-taking and keep our fingers crossed. Nobody can say with positive assertion that this will happen or that will not happen. All that is necessary to do is to lay emphasis on two things. One is control of population and the second is, improvement of work culture. The improvement of work culture should start from our own House. Look at the amount of time which we waste. Rajya Sabha with half the membership of the Lok Sabha should require twice the time as is required by the Lok Sabha to discuss the JPC report. I think a time has come for us to work hard, to render better output in terms of legislation, in terms of debates.

Then I come to the earthquake relief fund. The worst earthquake of the century did take place in Maharashtra last September. Now the point is, if you donate for the earthquake relief fund to the Chief Minister of Maharashtra, you get 50 per cent reduction in the income tax, but if you pay to the Prime Minister, you get hundred per cent reduction. I am aware that after our representation you have removed

the distinction, but whether it is earthquake of drought or flood or any other natural calamity, should there be a difference in the tax deduction? When it is paid in the Prime Minister's Relief Fund you get 100 per cent deduction and when it is paid to the Chief Minister you get 50 per cent deduction. I have been repeatedly...

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA (Bihar): Do you want the Prime Minister to be denigrated?

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Or be reduced to the level of the Chief Minister?

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: I do not think so. These are the matters to which I am going to take your signatures very soon on a representation. This kind of discrimination should be removed.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: That I will sign.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT (SHRI V NARAYANASAMY): He is telling about the natural calamities.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I will sign his memorandum but he should not denigrate our Prime Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): He is not doing that.

SHRI MURLIDHAR CHANDRAKANT BHANDARE: What I want to say is that in a federal structure this is not permissible. I would like the hon Finance Minister to respond to this.

There is one more thing. There is a demand. It is not what people have told me. I know that there was an exemption of income-tax for the residents of Ladakh between the years 1962 and 1988-89. Now the things have become the worst for them. May I earnestly appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to restore that exemption that usd to be given to them during all these years?

Sir, I can only say this. Mr. Ashok Mitra found that this Budget was in bits and pieces; that it was not an integrated one; and that it had no vision. But I hope I have satisfied him and the House—unfortunately, he is not here today—that this Budget is an integrated whole which combines the past with the present for a glorious future. May I also say that it holds out a vision which I had to tell the Asiatic Society in New York when we were discussing the problems? An article had appeared in the *Economist* which compared China with India. Several questions were put to me and my reply to them was this: You are asking these questions as if you think that China is a hare and India is a tortoise. I said, "I will accept your premise but don't be surprised what the tortoise turns into the hare." With that assurance in my mind and with that hope of the future for my country, I thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Now, Mr. Swaminathan. Mr. Swaminathan, I would like to inform you that the time allotted to your party is twenty minutes.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN (Tamil Nadu) Mr. Vice-Chairman Sir, please tell me when 14-15 minutes are over.

Sir, within the short time available, I will try to conclude the topic by giving the sailent points because here is no time for rendering explanation or quoting figures. While starting my Budget speech, I welcome the liberalisation policy of the Government and

I wish the New Economic Policy all the success. I also congratulate the Government for the increase in the foreign exchange reserves. I congratulate the Government brought during the last two-and-half years they have brought the economy of our country which was in a very bad shape to a position when we have surplus and we are able to repay a part of it to IMF beforehand. That is something for which the Government needs to be congratulated. I wish to congratulate the Finance Minister for controlling the inflation even though the inflationary potential has increased now. Even then, keeping in view what the position was two-and-a-half years ago, he has to be congratulated, whether it is liked by all or not, because the rate of inflation has been reduced from 17 per cent odd two-and-half-years ago to 9-10 per cent today. This is all because of the liberalisation policy, the New Economic Policy and the vision of the Finance Minister.

Sir, the most important thing, to my mind, in discussing the Budge is to face the challenges thrown to us because my personal feeling i that the next two-and-half years period is going to be the most crucial period for our economy even though what has happened before is appreciable. I have seen countries and I have learnt about countries. The process of transition has to be time-bound. A booklet has also been given to the Members of Parliament indicating as to what has already happened and what the Government proposes to do hereafter. My point is that there is no time-frame for various changes in the policy matters that the Government has discussed in the booklet which has been circulated to the Members of Parliament. My personal feeling is that transition has to be within a time-frame of five years. Anything less than five years will be too short. Many countries have completed the transition, irrespective of the fact that the Communist countries have no private institutions and the under developed countries have institutions by way of mixed economy, any country which has completed the transition process within a period of five years, whichever country is able to do it within a period of five years has been successful. Any country, which has extended the transition process for more than five years, which appears to be the optimum period, gets into difficulty. I am happy that Shri Bhandare referred to this matter. But my point is that we are going slow in this process. When we take more time than what we should take, and we know this Government has got only two to two and a half years.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Are you assuring them?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: I am not assuring them, but I hope and wish because we want a stable Government and a stable political atmosphere for the liberalisation process to succeed. The liberalisation policy by itself cannot be successful. It has to be backed by the political and social structure. Unless the Finance Minister has the political backing of the Prime Minister on the Paarliament or of all the parties so that the Government pursuing liberalisation is stable, it will not work. Even foreigners will not have confidence in our economy, as we ourselves will not have. So, I wish that this Government completes five years. But my request is that they complete this process within the timeframe. After five years you will reap benefits out of it. Why I am saying so is that many of the East and Central European countries like Poland, Czechoslovakia and Latin American countries thought that the political process had not been supporting them enough I am not criticising the Prime Minister or the Congress Party, but

if you start hesitating and feel that there is election ahead, you will take the decision on it later on, this type of political indecision and political variability may affect the very structure of the economic policy. East and Central European countries and many of the Communist Governments as well as the Latin American countries which elongated the policy got greater resistance. It was not there in the beginning. When you start the liberalisation process, everybody will support you because they suffered under the previous regime. They might have subsidies, but they did not have economic democracy. People had to stand in long queues for years together. There were cartoons in Russia that people had been standing in queues for years and somebody had a beard,' when asked why he was having the beard, the reply was that he was standing for long and he developed a beard like Rip Wan Winkle. This was the condition before. Later on the people may tend to forget the position, if you continue the process for long. Then there may come up people who are opposed to the policy of liberalisation. They may say the result has not come about. This kind of thinking may be created in their minds. Political and social systems will not come after you. That is why I say, go fast. I advocate the necessity of going fas in the next two or three years.

Public relations is also very important. I from the Opposition do not need to tell you, you develop it, but when you started the liberalisation process, there was a lot of propaganda and public relations exercise on TV and radio. Nowadays there are no meetings, no conferences, no discussions. So, people do not know what is happening.

(THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH (in the Chair)

So, I advocate that you take up the matter more with the people so that they are alive to the liberalisation policy of the Government.

Another most important point about which the State Governments and the parties backing the State Governments feel very sore is the question of price rise. During the liberalisation process the price rise has to be there, because no Government can afford to keep the prices at a standstill. Actually the prices had been suppressed under the old regime when you had the system of subsidy and there was centralised economy. So, you did not allow the prices to goes up. This disequalibrium in the economy may create an explosive situation. Naturally, when you get into the liberalisation process, you try to eliminate the process of pressure on the prices. You allow the prices to go up and expect them to come down to the normal level. The prices cannot come to the normal level. You have subsidised some items. The prices had been under pressure. The economic policy under which we are living is such that naturally the prices will go up. In many East European countries and Latin American countries prices were allowed to go up. When the prices are allowed to go up, then, you will be able to bridge the gap of your economic system and the revenue system. Then ultimately what happens? The poor people in the country are not able to bear the increase in prices.

There has been a lot of criticism regarding your resorting to administered prices before the Budget. There has been a continuous argument going on in this Parliament over a period of years that administered prices should not be resorted to before the Budget. I for one feel that administered prices and Budget are the same because in countries where it was a centralised process, there were no direct taxes. The prices are all controlled there or the prices are

kept in a particular position or the revenue is collected only through administered prices and through income tax. So in a mixed economy also, the Government has to get a certain amount out of administered prices. So naturally they resort to administered prices through which they try to bridge the gap in taxation. It is a form of increasing the Government's revenue. But the point is they resort to administered prices on various essential commodities and petroleum products. The people who are going to suffer the most are the people who come under direct control of the States. The Central Government may be controlling the administration in some States. But in other States, some State Governments are controlling the administration. In some States the ruling party may be controlling the administration and in some other States the Opposition parties may be controlling the administration. Who are going to be affected by the administered prices? The vulnerable sections of the society are going to be affected. I know that certain countries have want only allowed the prices to go up. But they never allowed the people to get enough money to pay for it. That would create an inflationary pressure indirectly and hurt the people in their bellies. Who are suffering? The Government who are looking after the administration in the States are suffering. I think, Mr. Bhandare said, "During the last elections, people have proved that the liberalisation policy is working." How is that the liberalisation policy working? It has affected the State Governments. It may affect your Government in some States. I want to tell you... (*Interruptions*)... Don't be complacement because of your liberalisation policy. I will place my point. You can say whatever you like. The liberalisation policy has created disaffection in the States. Why did you create disaffection in the States? It has been created due to increase in the prices of various commodities. People felt very unhappy about the Government. Which is the Government near to them? It is the State Governments which are near to them. The Central Government, Rajya Sabha and Lok Sabha are distant institutions to the people. Our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu is...

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY (Pondicherry): Will you yield for a minute?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: If the Vice-Chairman gives me the time which are you are taking now I can yield.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Mr. Narayanasamy, you are going to speak after him.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: I want to seek only one clarification from him. He is a very senior Member. He said that the administered prices resorted to by the Central Government have affected the State Governments only but not the Central Government. I do not agree with his point of view. It affects everybody.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: The Central Government will not be benefited by it.

THE VICE-CHIARMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Please don't waste the time Mr. Swaminathan, please continue.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: When I support Mr. Narayanasamy's party, he feels very happy. But when I argue against his party's policies, he will try to take away my time. I do not want to displease Mr. Narayansamy becaus he is one of our Vice-Chairman. At any time he may come and occupy tne Chair and ay not give me tne time. So, I have to appreciate his sentiments also.

The point I am trying to make is that the State Governments are nearer to the people. So whatever happens on the price front, people feel that the State Government is responsible for it.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Mr. Narayanasamy is in he panel of the Vice-Chairmen. So, he is giving you some concession. Then, it amounts to bribery. Sir, the point is that you cannot afford to do that Why did many State Governments lose? Because of the liberalisation process, many State Governments lost And they have brought in the Congress Government there. When you go for election of the Congress party to the Centre, I do not know what is going to happen. There is difference in a party trying to get elected for a State and for the Centre. People may say that both the State and the Centre are responsible and so they will neither vote for the party in power at the Centre nor the party in power in the State. They will go for elections in another two and a half years or two years or earlier. The point I want to make is, whenever you are taking a decision... (*Interruptions*). Mr. Narayanasamy, you come and contest in Tamil Nadu, alone. Do not come on the shoulder of somebody, AIADMK or DMK. You contest alone. I welcome you to come contest in Tamil Nadu.

What is the Government of India doing? It is bringing its own liberalisation policy . Liberalisation policy or Budget or the economy of the Government is not only of the Government of India. State Government Budgets, State economices are there. Even if you do not have any revenue deficit and even if you balance your Budget, all the States have got unbalanced Budgets and have deficits. What will happen to the economy? The economy will be in a shambles. Ultimately, I am saying, when you are taking a crucial decision of liberalisation, when you are making a new economic policy, it is very necessary that not only you speak in Parliament, convince Members of Parliament but you should also consult the State Governments. You have never done this. You have never consulted the Chief Ministers before deciding on a policy as to how they feel about it. As far as I know, you never took the State Governments into confidence. You never called the Chief Ministers for consultation and had a complete discussion on any policy. This is one point. Before announcing the administered prices, affectig the poor people of the States, consult the State Governments. As far as I know, my hon. Chief Minister has already stated-it was also published in the Press—to the effect, "We are sorry that this kind of a unilateral attitude is being taken by the Central Goverment. When they are increasing the administered prices, they never consult my State, never consult the Chief Ministers. I am unable to do anything. And I have to bear the brunt of the whole policy decision that you are taking on the administered prices." I would only say that whenever you have a major programme of change, be it economic changes, liberalisation administered prices, or whatever it is take the State Governments into confidence, not for any other purpose but just for your policy to succeed. Take all the Chief Ministers and parties in your hold. Try to convince them that yours is the best policy to be adopted.

The most important thing is growth. The pace of growth has to be determined. How are you going to balance the GDP accordingly? They say there will be 14 per cent growth. I do not know whether the calculation is correct. If it is 14 per cent, then next year. your GDP will be under six per cent. That is the calculation given by "The Hindu'. I do not know whether you will be abie to get 14 per cent growth. Already the industrial growth is somewhere around 2.5

per cent. What is going to happen to your agriculture? There are some hon. Members of the Opposition who have been blessing you saying that there should be a good monsoon. Maybe, the intention of the Opposition is the reverse. Suppose there is no good monsoon. About 50 per cent of the GDP... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: What else the Opposition can do than blessing them?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Yes, we are blessing them. But they may feel that other way.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Don't you want a good monsoon in Tamil Nadu?

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: There is a good monsoon there. A good lady is there as the Chief Minister. We are having good monsoons for the last three years. During the Conains. Because our hon. Chief Miinister is there, we are having good monsoons in Tamil Nadu. They increased the PDS prices. They have increased the procurement prices. They are responsible. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: We want better prices for farmers.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKER DAYAL SINGH): Don't interrupt. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: What is the logic behind it? On the one hand you want better prices.... (*Interruptions*)

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Mr. Swaminathan, don't quarrel. You have to address the Chair. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: Sir, they are attracting my attention by interrupting me time and again. (*Interruptions*) Sir, please ask Mr. Narayanasamy not to interrupt me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, he is speaking against the liberalisation policy but he had supported the liberalisation policy.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH): Mr. Narayanasamy, why are you interrupting him? You can speak whatever you like when your turn comes.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: The Government increased the issue price of rice, the issue price of sugar and increased the price of petrol and thereafter, my esteemed friends from the DMK Party criticised the State Government for such increases as if the State Government as responsible for such a hike. Then we have to give reply to the Opposition people in the State Assembly that the said increase is not because of the State Government but because of the decision taken by the Central Government (*Interruptions*). The whole responsibility for such increases in price lies with the Central Government. I would say that the Government is not going to control the inflation. You are dreaming to have an economic growth of 14 per cent in the industrial sector during the next year. The Government is saying that better investments have been there. If the growth has to come from investment, then the Government can have a master plan to have growth. But the growth does not come by investment alone. Your booklet says, "having a proper investment climate, having more investment in agriculture having more growth." So, there is no problem in regard to investment. The problem lies with growth. The return on investment in industry, you have vestment is very poor. There have been no returns on the investment made in the industrial sector. How much amount has the Government invested in public sector and what

is the return? It is not only in India but the world over that wherever they went in for public sector, it has been making losses. In almost all the countries of the world, wherever they had the public sector, they have been losing. Hence, I would say that there is something wrong with the medicine and not with the people. You see thalidomide is a medicine given to people for controlling the virus infection. Many children were born without limbs and the problem was not with the mother but the problem was with thalidomide. In the same way, wherever you have the central ised economy, this problem would be there. My Communist friends are not able to find out as to which country is going to advocate the centralised economy. But they advocated for the Government of India. This is what is happening all over the country. The return on the investment should be more than the investment Unless you have proper return and productivity, unless you have a proper work culture, unless you have new institutions built, you cannot have the liberalisation policy by the mere show of economy. You should have the political as well as the social support. If you are able to build institutions, well and good. If you are not able to do so and there is stiff opposition to building the same, then you have to frame your own legal system and the whole thing has to be done within two-and-a-half years. So, unless you are able to move forward and achieve success within this period, it may be too late and ultimately, there may be more people opposing you and they may say that the Government has failed and the system would not work. Sir, I would like to make one or two points more. Sir, a fiscal balance is also essential. And I would say deficit has to be avoided all the time, and deficit can be avoided only if the subsidies are reduced, only if the unnecessary expenditure of the Government is controlled. The Government expenditure, whether it is essential or non-essential, is the same; it is accumulating. You have never controlled your Government. Your Government is a big brother. If you put the load of the Government on the people, you will not be able to do it. What is the practical policy the Finance Minister has got for controlling the Government expenditure? That has to be adumbrated to the House; Otherwise, the people won't believe you. You want to spend as you like but you don't allow the people to spend. That is another important thing.

Regarding the Public Distribution System, I would only wish to say that there has been a lot of pilferage. Many people who are not concerned with the Public Distribution System are also enjoying it. You have to monitor the system and target the thing to the appropriate people. Perhaps, you can think of some other system, maybe, other countries are doing it. do not know. You can examine it. I was told even in Sri Lanka foodstuffs are being distributed. You can have a different system. You are not able to revamp the PDS because a lot of people who are benefited by this system are not allowing you to target it to the people concerned. You can think of some other system. That is also an important point.

Coming to MODVAT and VAT, again, I would plead with the Government that they have to consult with the State Governments. I am very

sorry, there had been no consultation. And the hon. Finance Minister has said, "Regarding MODVAT I have to consult." How do you bring in the value added system? Wherever they have dismantled the Centralised control of the economy, they have given incentives to only a section of private people. You want to give incentives to people to come up.

They have brought in VAT. There is a value added system. The State Governments have got their own sale tax whereas you have excise duty. Before the system is brought in, you Before the system is brought in, you should have a complete discussion and a sort of understanding with the State Governments. You have not started the process. When are you going to start the process? I do not know whether you have started it or not. You have to start the process quite early because you have got only 2-1|2 years more to serve. If you fail within a period of2-1 2 years, you cannot come back as Mr. Bhandare said, again to face this Parliament. So, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to start the process and discuss the matter with the State Governments... (*Interruption*)... That is why I am giving all the prescriptions for you if you want to come back. If you do not accept the prescriptions, you will not come back... (*Interruptions*)...

Sir, you please consult the State Governments on GATT and MODVAT as early as possible so that there will be a consensus on the liberalisation policy. Again, Sir I would say that institutional reforms are more important and they have to be done. You have codified what has to be done, but these reforms are getting delayed. And I personally feel, if you want to have productivity increased, work-culture has to be increased. And so many archaic systems and institutions which you have brought have to be dismantled.

While winding up, I would only say that the people should have a feeling that whoever works harder, whoever produces goods for the country is benefited. He will be given incentives. The people who are no good, the people who are only taking benefits out of the country, should not be rewarded. The whole system is for IMF. The people who have never contributed towards the development of the country have been benefited. The people who are contributing to the development of the country have been penalised. So, this system will not work. There will be a change in the thinking of the people. Unless you think it with different framework, most probably, you will not be able to do it. Sir, my only wish is that I should have been given more time; for want of time, I would only say while welcoming the liberalisation policy, while welcoming the Budget the Government has presented, I also criticise the Government for not consulting the State Governments, and for allowing the prices to increase. So, we have to oppose thisBudget on that count also.

With this feeling, Sir, I submit my thoughts on this Budget. Thank you

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा (राजस्थान) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी ने 1994-95 का बजट रखा और पक्ष और विपक्ष के कई सदस्यों ने चर्चा में भाग लिया। लेकिन चर्चाएं जैसी हुई, ऐसा लगता है कि वित्त मंत्री जी ने जो कुछ किया और जो देश को मिला, विपक्ष के लोगों का एक ही रवैया रहा कि उन्होंने जो इस देश के लिए उपलब्धियां की उसके बारे में कोई चर्चा नहीं की जबकि प्रजातंत्र में पक्ष और विपक्ष दोनों होते हैं और खामियों की बात तो वह करें, लेकिन साथ ही सरकार की जो उपलब्धियां हैं, उनका भी बखान करें तो यह प्रजातंत्र में एक अच्छी परंपरा होगी।

महोदय, मैं आज से तीन साल पहले की बात कहना चाहता हूं। उस समय की देश की आर्थिक स्थिति और आज तीन साल बाद की देश की आर्थिक स्थिति में कितना परिवर्तन हुआ है। यह देश की नयी आर्थिक नीति के कारण हुआ है, उदारीकरण की नीति के कारण हुआ है, लेकिन विपक्ष के लोग चाहे वह सार्वजनिक मंचों पर हों या सदन के अंदर हों, नयी आर्थिक नीति और नयी उदारीकरण की नीति की बुराई करते रहे हैं, लेकिन उनके क्या अच्छे परिणाम देश के सामने आए हैं, उसकी बात वे नहीं करते। महोदय, वित्त मंत्री जी इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत बनाने के लिए जो भी कदम उठा रहे हैं, उसके लिए मैं उन्हें बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। महोदय, वर्ष 1991 के अंदर इस देश में विदेशी मुद्रा का भंडार एक बिलियन डालर से कुछ अधिक था, लेकिन हम आज के विदेशी मुद्रा के भंडार को देखें तो पाते हैं कि वह 13 बिलियन डालर के लगभग है। तो क्या यह वित्त मंत्री जी की नयी आर्थिक नीति के कारण नहीं हुआ है? महोदय, श्री नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार से पहले जो देश में सरकार थी, अगर हम उनकी नीतियों को या उनके आर्थिक विचारों को देखें, तो उनके विचारों के अनुसार तो हमको इस देश का सोना भी गिरवी रखना पड़ा था। महोदय, जब-जब भी देश में परिवर्तन हुए हैं ये हमेशा आर्थिक नीति और उदारीकरण की बुराइयां ही करते हैं और जब-जब ये सत्ता में आए हैं तब-तब इन्होंने इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को कमजोर बनाया है, जर्जर बनाया है, लेकिन आज की नयी आर्थिक नीति और उदारीकरण की नीति के चलते ही हमने अपने देश का सोना जो गिरवी रखा था, उसे छुड़वाया है और साथ ही वापिस कब्जा भी कायम किया है। हमें इन बातों को नहीं भूलना चाहिए। हमारे देश में जो मुद्रास्फीति की स्थिति बनी हुई थी, उसको घटाकर आधा किया है। पहले की सरकार के समय में विदेशी ऋण और भुगतान का संतुलन खराब हो चुका था और विदेशों में हमारी साख गिर चुकी थी लेकिन आज वापिस भुगतान संतुलन कायम हुआ है और विदेशों में हमारी साख बनी है। दूसरे मुल्कों के लोग भारत की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत मानने लगे हैं। इस बजट के माध्यम से वित्त मंत्री जी ने गांव में रहने वाले लोगों के लिए जो प्रावधान बजट के अंदर किया है, इस देश की गरीब जनता और गांवों के लिए जो किया है, दुर्भाग्यवश उस पर किसी ने चर्चा नहीं की केवल बड़े उद्योगपतियों और इंडस्ट्रीज की बातें की गयीं कि इतनी कर में छूट दी गयी है और इससे यह नुकसान होगा और लाभ होगा। वित्त मंत्री जी ने गांव में रहने वाले बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए जिसकी कि घोषणा देश के प्रधान मंत्री जी ने 15 अगस्त, 1993 को की थी, उसको लागू करने के लिए बजट में जो प्रावधान किया है लघु

3.00 P.M.

उद्योगों को महत्व देने के लिए, बढ़ावा देने के लिए। आपने बेरोजगार युवकों के लिए स्वरोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट से बढ़ाकर वर्ष 1994-95 के लिए 145 करोड़ रुपए का प्रावधान किया है। क्या इससे

[श्री मूलचन्द मीणा]

दस लाख इस देश के बेरोजगार लोगों को रोजगार नहीं मिलेगा? इस देश में बेरोजगारी का जो हौआ खड़ा किया हुआ है, उसमें जरूर कमी आएगी।

कृषि क्षेत्र के संबंध में मैं मंत्री जी यह कहना चाहता हूं कि आपके बजट में कृषि के लिए 2005 करोड़ रुपए रखने का अनुमान है खर्च करने के लिए, लेकिन कृषि का जो माध्यम है वह बागवानी नहीं है। इस देश में बहुत कम किसान बागवानी का धंधा करते हैं, 10 परसेंट किसान बागवानी का धंधा करते होंगे। आपने ज्यादा प्रावधान बागवानी को दिया है, 42 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि करके, 184 करोड़ बढ़ाया गया है बजट में, लेकिन अन्य जो किसान हैं इस देश के अंदर, जो उद्यानों से जुड़ हुए नहीं हैं, बागवानी से जुड़े हुए नहीं हैं, उनके लिए भी आप कुछ राशि बढ़ाकर रखें ताकि किसानों को राहत मिले। कई बार डंकल प्रस्ताव पर चर्चा होती है, अलग-अलग बातें होती हैं। इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति मजबूत हो, इस देश का किसान मजबूत हो, इस देश का गरीब आदमी आगे बढ़े, यह जरूरी है। लेकिन, यह सब केवल एक ही दृष्टिकोण समझते हैं कि कैसे सरकार पर लांछन लगाया जाए अगले चुनाव में जीता जाए। बस यही एक उद्देश्य इनका रहता है। हमारी सरकार की यह उपलब्धि है, एक इतिहास कायम किया है सरकार ने किसानों को समर्थन मूल्य देकर। अब से पहले कई सरकारें रही हैं, किसी सरकार ने समर्थन मूल्य किसान को नहीं दिया था, लेकिन नरसिंह राव जी की सरकार के कारण, इस देश के वित्त मंत्री के कारण सरकार ने समर्थन मूल्य किसानों को दिया है। इस सदन के अंदर किसानों को दिए जाने वाले समर्थन मूल्य के कारण महंगाई बढ़ी, इस तरह की चर्चा इस सदन में हो तो इससे घटिया बात किसानों के लिए आप क्या कर सकते हैं इसलिए कृषि के क्षेत्र में, उद्यानों से अलग हटकर, जो किसान हैं उनको लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए आप कुछ और ज्यादा धन का प्रावधान रखें तो वित्त मंत्री जी उससे किसानों को लाभ मिलेगा।

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में आपने प्राथमिक शिक्षा को विशेष महत्व देने के लिए 17.6 प्रतिशत की बजट में वृद्धि की है। भारत में अशिक्षित लोग ज्यादा हैं और यह प्राथमिक शिक्षा इस देश का निर्माण करने के लिए है, इस देश के नौजवान को तैयार करने के लिए है, शिक्षित वैज्ञानिक तैयार करने के लिए है। यह शिक्षा जो प्राथमिक स्तर पर होती है, उसमें आपने जो यह प्रावधान किया है, यह एक अच्छा कार्य किया है आपने। अगर लोगों को प्राथमिक शिक्षा अच्छी मिलेगी तो आगे जाकर देश में अच्छे विद्वान बनेंगे, अच्छे वैज्ञानिक बनेंगे, अच्छे इंजीनियर बनेंगे। आपने एक आई० टी० आई० स्थापना का किया है और असम जैसे प्रदेश के अंदर दो केन्द्रीय विश्वविद्यालयों की स्थापना का किया है, यह भी आपने अच्छा काम किया है। ... **(समय की घंटी)** ...

सर, मैंने तो अभी बोलना स्टार्ट ही किया है, अभी प्रारंभ ही किया है।

उपसभाध्यक्ष श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : यह फर्स्ट वार्निंग है, मतलब आप अब समाप्ति की ओर बढ़ेंगे।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : शिक्षा के माध्यम से एक व्यक्ति के जीवन को, उसको अच्छे रास्ते पर ले जाने का, अच्छा जीवन बनाने के लिए जो आपने प्रावधान किया है, यह आपने बहुत अच्छा काम किया है। इसके लिए मैं माननीय मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद देना चाहता हूं। अभी जब बजट पर चर्चा हो रही थी तो मुरली मनोहर जोशी जी बोल रहे थे। वे तो शिक्षक थे। उनको तो शिक्षा और विश्व विद्यालयों की स्थापना के बारे में बोलना चाहिए। लेकिन वे एक जगह भी शिक्षा के बारे में नहीं बोले, शिक्षा के बारे में सरकार क्या करने जा रही है, उस पर कितना बजट रखा है। आज भी जो शिक्षक हैं, मुझे समझ में

नहीं आता कि राजनीतिक द्वेषता के कारण आप अपने-अपने मूल कर्तव्य को भी भूल जाएं और आज जयपाल रेड्डी जी बड़े जोर-जोर से भाषण कर रहे थे, बड़ा जोर लगा रहे थे।

श्री कलाश नारायण सारंग : जोर से तो आप भी बोल रहे हैं।

श्री मूल च द मीणा : नहीं, मैं बहुत धीरे बोल रहा हूं।

श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : आप बजट पर बोल रहे हैं या जोशी जी और रेड्डी जी पर बोल रहे हैं?

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : मैं बजट के साथ उन पर भी बोल रहा हूं जो इस विषय में बोले हैं। गरीबी को मिटाने के लिए कई योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार ने चलाई हुई हैं। जैसे, जवाहर रोजगार योजना। इसके अंदर गरीब को मजदूरी मिल सके। इसमें कोई चर्चा ही नहीं की कि इसके अंदर आपने पैसा बढ़ाया है या रोजगार मिलेगा, गरीबी मिटेगी? इस देश की गरीबी दूर करने का कांग्रेस का नारा शुरू से रहा है। कांग्रेस चाहती है कि जब तक देश की गरीबी नहीं मिटेगी, इसी के कारण गांव का विकास तथा गरीबी दूर करने के लिए जवाहर रोजगार योजना के अंतर्गत आपने 1993-94 के बजट के बजाय... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : आपसे नहीं हटी तो इसीलिए गरीबी हटाने के लिए विदेशियों को ला रहे हैं। आपसे नहीं हटी 40-45 वर्षों में।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : बीच में हस्तक्षेप न करें।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : यह उद्देश्य रहा है कि इस देश की आर्थिक स्थिति को मजबूत करने के लिए जो भी कदम उठाए जाएं, इस मामले में वे या तो विदेशी कम्पनियों का नाम लेते हैं या विश्व बैंक का नाम लेते हैं। यह जो बजट पेश किया है इसके बारे में कई लोग तो यह कहते हैं कि यह विश्व बैंक के दबाव में आकर ऐसा बजट पेश किया गया है। ... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री कैलाश नारायण सारंग : सही कहते हैं।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : और वे कहते हैं कि विदेशी कम्पनियों को न्यौता दे रहे हैं। मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि चाहे विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां आने की छूट दी गई है, इस छूट से क्या हिन्दुस्तान का जो उत्पादन था उसकी क्वालिटी में अंतर आया है? जो आज से तीन साल पहले यहां के उद्योगों की जो क्वालिटी थी उसमें सुधार हुआ है। इस देश के लोगों को यह बांधकर नहीं रखना चाहते, क्योंकि, जब देश की आजादी और आर्थिक स्थिति की आजादी की लड़ाई लड़कर आप देश को आजाद कर सकते हैं तो इस देश को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए, इस देश में लोगों को अच्छा माल मिले अच्छी चीजें मिलें, उत्पादन अच्छा हो। जब यहां के उद्योग-पति, उद्योग उस क्वालिटी का सामान नहीं बना सकते, आज लोगों को सामान सी सस्ता उपलब्ध होगा, लोगों को अच्छी क्वालिटी का सामान उपलब्ध हो सकेगा। तीन साल के अंदर जितना सुधार किया गया, इस देश के उद्योगों का सुधार होगा, विदेशी कम्पनियां आएंगी, यहां के लोगों को लाभ मिलेगा। लेकिन इसका मतलब यह नहीं कि लोगों के बीच में जाकर कहें कि ईस्ट इंडिया कम्पनी आई थी तथा उसके माध्यम से अंग्रेजों ने इस देश की सम्प्रभुता पर कब्जा कर लिया। आज आपके पास कहने के लिए यही है, हिन्दुस्तान की सम्प्रभुता के ऊपर विदेशी कम्पनियों को यहां आने के लिए जो निमंत्रण दे रहे हैं, यह छूट दी है, क्या इससे सम्प्रभुता का हनन होता है? लेकिन आप लोग तो पब्लिक के बीच में जाकर इस बात को कहते हैं।

साथ ही इस बजट के अंदर रक्षा के ऊपर ज्यादा प्रावधान रखा है, क्योंकि

[श्री मूलचन्द गिणा]

आज देश के सामने कई चुनौतियां हैं। पाकिस्तान मानव अधिकार आयोग के अंदर मुंह की खाने के बाद, यदि उसे फिर कभी मौका लगा तो इस देश की सीमाओं के ऊपर वह कभी भी वार कर सकता है। इसलिए आपने अपनी रक्षा को मजबूत करने के लिए जो व्यवस्था की है इस बजट में आर्थिक सहायता के रूप में इसके लिए मैं मंत्री महोदय को बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद देता हू। साथ ही उदारीकरण की नीति के परिणामस्वरूप आज हम देखते हैं इस देश के अंदर प्राइसेज बढ़ रही हैं। जो प्राइसेज दिन प्रतिदिन बढ़ रही थी उनको नियन्त्रित किया है, स्थिर किया है। देश में आपने कई अनसूचित जाति, जनजाति पिछड़े वर्गो, दलित लोगों के लिए कल्याणकारी योजनाएं बनाई हैं उसके लिए जो बजट में प्रावधान किया है इससे देश के शेड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स, शेड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्स और ओबीसी लोग आपके बहुत-बहुत आभारी हैं। आपके इस बजट की बुराई करने के लिए कुछ भी कहें लेकिन इस बजट से बढ़िया बजट पिछले सालों में अभी तक पब्लिक के सामने नहीं आया मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का बहुत-बहुत धन्यवाद करता हूं। **(व्यवधान)**

एक माननीय सदस्य: विदेशी....

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : आपको तो हर चीज विदेशी लगती है। मुझे तो लगता है आप भी विदेशी हैं अंदर से।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : वह समाप्त कर रहे हैं आपने बीच में छेड़ दिया। वित्त मंत्री जी भी उनकी बात सुन कर सिर हिला रहे थे।

श्री मूलचन्द मीणा : धन्यवाद देते हुए जो बजट मंत्री जी ने प्रस्तुत किया हें मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैंने जो सुना इस बजट का गुणगान शासक पार्टी के लोगों से, तो हमारी इच्छा हुई कि वित्त मंत्री जी से कहें कि 6 हजार करोड़ रुपये अगर बजट का घाटा है तो एक करोड़ और घाटा बढ़ा दीजिए और उसमें दो मानुमेंट्स जरूर बना दीजिए। एक मानुमेंट नेहरू जी की समाधि शांतिवन के पास, पब्लिक सेक्टर का एक कब्रगाह बना दीजिए और दूसरा गांधी जी की समाधि जहां पर हैं उसके पास मल्टी नेशनल कम्पनियों के लिए एक स्वागत गेट वहां बना दीजिए। अगर हम 6 हजार करोड़ के घाटे की स्वीकृति देते हैं तो इसके साथ एक करोड़ और भी दे सकते हैं लेकिन ये दोनों मानुमेंट्स बना दीजिए। तब बजट का काम आपका पूरा हो जायेगा। मैं ऐसा क्यों कह रहा हूं? मेरे कहने का मुख्य कारण यह हैं कि यह धारणा जो देश में फैल गई है पब्लिक सेक्टर के रहते देश का विकास नहीं हो सकता।

इसे आपने लगातार कई बजट के जरिये प्रचारित किया है, इसको हवा दी है। अगर्चे आप स्वयं पहले इस विचार के नहीं थे लेकिन आपने इस काम को किया है। अभी मैं यही कहना चाहूगा कि चीन में जो प्रगति हुई, अभी हमारे स्वामीनाथन जी बोल रहे थे और आप भी चर्चा कर रहे थे, चीन की कम्युनिस्ट पार्टी ने यह तय कर लिया है, इनके लेटेस्ट डाकुमेंट में है कि भन फार्म जो होगा इंडस्ट्री का, विकास का, वह पब्लिक सेक्टर के माध्यम से करेंगे। हमारे यहां यह पहले से ही तय था कि पब्लिक सेक्टर इकोनोमी की कमांडिंग हाइट्स पर होगा। मैं निश्चित रूप से समझ रहा हूं कि अगले बजट में इसको आप नहीं कह सकेंगे कि इस देश में पब्लिक सेक्टर कमांडिंग हाइटस पर है। वह नहीं रहेगा। सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर की खिलाफत कर रही है और सरकार पब्लिक सेक्टर को मां है और सरकार यदि मां ही डायन हो जाय तो फिर बच्चा कैसे बचेगा? इसलिये यह बचने वाला नहीं है। दूसरी बात यह है कि यह पब्लिक सेक्टर को बेच लेते हैं और उससे जो रुपया आता है उसको प्राइवेट सेक्टर को दे देते हैं। उद्योगपतियों को आपने

पिछले साल 5,000 करोड़ रुपये की छूट दी और इस साल करीब 4800 करोड़ की छूट दी है और लगभग उतना ही रुपया पब्लिक सेक्टर के शेयर बेच कर तीन वर्षों के अन्दर आप बजट का घाटा पूरा कर लेते है। अगर डिसइन-वेस्टमेंट से आप करते, कोई नया उद्योग खोलते, तभी पूंजी लगाते तो मुझे उतना एतराज नहीं होता । मैं कम्युनिस्ट होते हुये भी यह कह रहा हू कि डिसइनवेस्टमेंट कर के अगर नया उद्योग खोलते तो मुझ को उतना एतराज नहीं होता लेकिन उस पैसे को आप पूंजीपतियों को दे देते हैं और पब्लिक सेक्टर को समाप्त करते हैं । इसीलिये मैंने आपसे कहा कि आप पब्लिक सेक्टर का कब्रगाह बना दीजिये, नेहरू जी की सर्वाधिके निकट, लोग समझ जायेंगे कि आपने यह रास्ता तय कर लिया है ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, समाज में ऐसा भी होता है कि एक ऐसा अच्छा पिता होता है जो काफी धन अर्जित करता है, समाज में प्रतिष्ठा कायम करता है । उसके यहां एक ऐसा कुपुत्र जन्म लेता है जो एक दो साल में ही सब कुछ बेच कर खा जाता है । पिता की प्रतिष्ठा को बरबाद कर देता है । आपकी सरकार भी योग्य पिता के अयोग्य पुत्र की तरह है जो सब कुछ बेच बेच कर खा रही है । कुछ ही दिनों के बाद आपके पास बचने के लिये भी कुछ नहीं रहेगा और आप मुफलिस होकर चारों तरफ घूमते रहेंगे । तब कहियेगा प्राइवेट सेक्टर बहुत बेईमानी करता है, हम लोग उन पर सख्ती करेंगे । आप यह जो बजट बना कर देते हैं हम लोग खुशी से या नाराजगी से उसको पास कर ी देते हैं । आप जो टेक्स रिलीफ देते हैं वह उपभोक्ता के लिये ट्रांस्फर नहीं होते हैं । कनविनियेंटली वित्त मत्री जी बोलते भी नहीं है कि कुछ बदमाश लोग हैं जो हमारी बात को मानते नहीं हैं । **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जगेश देसाई : कहा है **(व्यवधान)**

श्री सौगत भट्टाचार्य (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : अभी भी पेंसिल हाथ में है... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इस बार नहीं कहा है । **(व्यवधान)** आप भूल कर रहे हैं **(व्यवधान)** आप फिर कहेंगे कि हम प्राइस कट्रोल करेंगे । सुनिये, आज तक कोई वित्त मंत्री ऐसा नहीं हुआ है जिसने यह कहा हो कि प्राइस राइज हम ट्रोल नहीं करेंगे ? आप कोई नये आदमी नहीं हैं । आज अगर कोई यह कहे कि प्राइज राइज नहीं होगा तो हम लोगों की बात पर अब कौन विश्वास करेगा? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर(उत्तर प्रदेश): आपने चेतावनी देकर उनकी जिम्मेदारी को खत्म कर दिया है । यह कहते हैं कि कुछ बदमाश नहीं करते हम लोग ठीक कर रहे हैं, आपने तो रास्ता खोल दिया है **(व्यवधान)**

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : इनका रास्ता तो पहले से ही खुला हुआ हैं । हम लोग नहीं खोलते हैं । बहुत से गेट हैं । आप समझते हैं जैसे एक गेट ही है क्या? बहुत से गेट हैं मैं आपसे कह रहा था कि सरकार का यह विहेवियर राजकीय क्षेत्र विरोधी का जो है, इसके चलते, इसी बजट में आप देख लीजिये कि किस तरह का प्रावधान किया गया है । भारी उद्योगों के लिये पिछले रिवाइज्ड बजट में 648 करोड़ थे इस बार इन्होंने इसको घटा कर 368 करोड़ रुपये किया है । राजकीय कोष से कर्ज वगैरह दिया जाता है उसके लिये पिछले बजट में रिवाइज्ड 780 करोड़ दिया गया था और अभी 637 करोड़ है । दोनों को घटा दिया । यह जो माईस हैं उसमें पहले देते थे 364 करोड़, इस बार इन्होंने 331 करोड़ दिया है । हमारे पास यह पत्रोत्तर हैं इडस्ट्रीज मिनिस्टर का उसमें दिया हुआ है कि हैवी इडस्ट्रीज के अन्दर जो 18 पब्लिक सेक्टर का यूनिटस है उसमें चूंकि केन्द्रीय सरकार ने उनको वर्किंग कैपिटल नहीं दिया, उप सभाध्यक्ष महोदय, इसको सुन लीजिये सरकार की कर्मचारियों को बैठा कर तनख्वाह देना इनको मंजूर है । काम मत करो, वहां बैठे रहो, कह दिये कि तनख्वाह भी दे देते हैं, सेलरी भी दे देते हैं । और चीज भी दे देते हैं, लेकिन वर्किंग कैपिटल जब मांगा जाता है तब नहीं देते हैं । हमारे

पास यह चिट्ठा मौजद है। मैं सिर्फ एक का आपको सुना देता हू हैवी इजीनियरिंग कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया का। उसने 66 करोड़ का वर्किंग कैपिटल मांगा इन्होंने उसको 11.37 करोड़ कर दिया। उस कम्पनी का उत्पादन घाटा इसलिये 122 करोड़ का हुआ है। हमारे पास हैं एक-एक करके ऐसे कारखानों की सूची है। हमारा ख्याल है, वित्त मंत्री की इस पालसी के चलते सालाना उत्पादन की क्षति सारे देश में नीयर एबाउट 10 हजार करोड़ की हो रही है और बैठा करके यह तनख्वाह देते है। मैं बहुत ऐसे उदाहरण दे सकता हू। फर्टिलाइजर विदेश से मगाते हैं लेकिन हमारे यहां बरौनी का फर्टिलाइजर प्लांट है। मुफ्त में बैठा करके तनख्वाह देते है लेकिन उतपदन जिससे होगा वह नहीं देते हैं। इनके मातहत में हमने मीटिंग भी की, हमने बहुत कोशिश भी की, लेकिन सब बात इनकी भी नहीं चलती है, यह बात भी ठीक है, इसलिये इस तरह का काम किया जा रहा है। तो मुख्य बात, पहली बात तो हम कहना चाहते थे कि पब्लिक सेक्टर के प्रति जो आपकी एंटी पब्लिक सेक्टर पालिसी है, बोलते नहीं हैं, लेकिन करते जो हैं, वह देश के हित पर बहुत ही आघात करता है, राष्ट्र के हित पर आघाता करता है, और जब आप इसको बर्बाद कर देंगे तो हमारे पास कुछ बचेगा भी नहीं कि हम कुछ सुधार कर सकें। इसलिये हमने पहली बात यह की है। दूसरी बात हम कहना चाहते हैं कि इनके बजट का एक केन्द्रीय प्वांइट है टैक्स रिलीफ जो इन्होंने उद्योगपतियों को दिया है, पिछली बार भी एसा ही टैक्स रिलीफ दिया गया था, वह फेल कर दिया। भारी छूट के बाद भी औद्योगिक विकास क दर में कोई खास प्रगति नहीं हुई। हुआ पर कि अपने देश में जो हो रहा है इन्होंने खुद कहा है कि कपिटल गुडस का उत्पादन होना चाहिये वह नहीं हो सका। इसलिये बहुत रोये भी हैं अपने भाषण में कुछ पब्लिक सेक्टर के बारे में शोक-श्रद्धांजलि भी इन्होंने प्रकट की है कैपिटल गुडज के बारे में, तो हम यह कहते हैं कि शोक-श्रद्धांजलि किस लिये कह रहे हैं? रास्ता आपने बदल दिया अब यह देश नेहरू और गांधी जी के रास्ते पर एक इडीपेंडेंट इडस्ट्रियल कंट्री नहीं होगा, अब यह एक ब्रांच प्लांट इकोनोमी इंडिया होगी, जो मल्टी-नेशनल्स और विदेशियों के ब्रांच प्लांट का काम करेंगे। हम उनका इन्स्ट्रूमेंटस और दूसरा स्पेयर पार्टस बनाकर देंगे। इससे औद्योगिक विकास रेट भी ठीक हो जायेगा, आपको बता देते हैं, उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, ब्रांच प्लांट इकोनोमी में यह होगा। अभी से कज्यूमर गुडस का प्रोडक्शन 15 परसेंट ज्यादा हो गया तो कौन पकड़गा कि किसका ज्यादा हुआ, किसका नहीं हुआ? इसलिये एक तरह का डी-इडस्ट्रियलाइजेशन इस देश का होगा और ब्रांच इकोनोमी का सृजन होगा। यह इनके कामों का परिणाम होना जा रहा है। तब भी मैं यह चाहूगा कि मैं उनकी इस चिंता के साथ हूं कि औद्योगिक प्रगति बढ़ाने के लिये कोई ठोस कदम उठाये जायें। उसके बारे में हम कहना चाहेंग कि आप गलती कर रहे हैं। इसको हम इसलिये दोहराना चाहते हैं कि कुछ दुनिया का भी अनुभव हुआ है और कुछ अपने देश का भी। दुनिया में एक भारी रिसैशन है जिसको लकर काफी लोग तबाह हैं और फिर भी हम यह नहीं कहते हैं कि आप एक्सपोर्ट नहीं करें, आप कीजिये जितना कर सकें। लेकिन मुख्यतः अपने देश के बाजार पर निर्भर रहने या उससे विस्तृत करने की बात मत छोड़िये। हम यह नहीं कह रहे हैं कि एक्सपोर्ट मत कीजिये, जितनी आपकी क्षमता हो कीजिये। मैं उस पक्ष में हू कि आप करें, लेकिन हम चाहते हैं कि अपने देश के बाजार या क्रय शक्ति को आप विस्तृत कीजिये। निर्यात बढ़ाने में उद्योग को भारी समय लगता है, कोई भी इडस्ट्री बनाने के लिये 4–5 वर्ष का समय लगता है, लेकिन खेती में अगर इसी साल सिचाई हो जाय तो अगले साल से उपज होने लगेगी और इन्फलेशनरी दबाव भी उसका नहीं होता है। इसलिये कृषि निर्यात की भारी संभावना है। इस साल भी 6000 करोड़ कृषि निर्यात से आया है। हर किस्म की मौसम अपने देश में है। इसलिये हर किस्म का फल, सब्जी, अन्न, मसाला, जड़ी बूटी आदि निर्यात के लिये उपलब्ध हैं।

आपने डंकल प्रस्ताव पर राजीनामा कर दिया है।

अब खेती का क्या होगा? आप सभी जानते हैं कि डंकल की रैटीफिकेशन

पर भी कुछ होगा, दस्तखत तो हो ही जाएगा । हम लोग तो विरोध कर रहे हैं, जिसको डंकल प्रपोजल कहते हैं अभी तक, जो अब गाट प्रपोजल हो गया हल्ला गुल्ला हम लोग करेंगे, लेकिन यह दस्तखत कर ही देंगे । . . . **(व्यवधान)**

मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जो डंकल प्रपोजल साइन करना है क्या उसके लिए यह उचित है कि बायो-टेक्नोलोजी में जो पिछले बजट में 85 करोड़ रखा था अब उसे 87 करोड़ ही रखे ? यह 2 करोड़ के बढ़ाने से क्या विदेशी टैक्नोलोजी को जो बाढ़ आने वाली है उसका मुकाबला हम कर सकेंगे ? . **(व्यवधान)** . . . यह हास्यास्पद है ।

श्री जगेश देसाई : : अच्छी अच्छी बात भी करिए, न । कोई अच्छी बात बताइए, न ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : : हम तो सब बता देंगे । अच्छा, जगेश देसाई जी, सिंचाई क्या ग्रामीण विकास में नहीं आता है ? अगर नहीं आता है तो क्या पार्लिमेंट में बाढ़ आएगी । हम तो गांव की बात करते हैं । कृषि, अनुसंधान और शिक्षा में आपने कितना बढ़ाया है ? क्या आप मुकाबला करेंगे फारेन मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी से ? केवल 25 करोड़ रुपया आपने कृषि और अनुसंधान शिक्षा पर दिया है । जब आप भाषण कर रहे थे और कहा कि सरचार्ज लगाएंगे रायल्टी पर, तो हमने खुशी जाहिर की कि इससे कुछ मिलेगा, लेकिन जो धन मिलेगा, उससे क्या होगा ? एक मोलिक्यूल के बनाने में 200 करोड़–300 करोड़ रुपया लगेगा और आप देते नहीं हैं पैसा । आपको फिक्र यह है कि कारपोरेट सैक्टर का टैक्स कैसे घटा दें । उस पर आप ज्यादा चिन्तित हैं । यह चिन्तित नहीं हैं कि कालाहान्डी में लोग भूखों मर जाते हैं, पहले हम उसको कुछ दे दें । अब वह गाँव में मरा था, जगेश जी, शहर में नहीं । कालाहाण्डी में कहां मरा था ? आपको इसकी तो चिन्ता नहीं है । इसलिए हम आपको कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर कारपोरेट टैक्स में पांच परसेंट इस साल हम लोग नहीं घटाते यानी 45 परसेंट ही रखते तो आसमान नहीं गिर जाता, लेकिन अनुसंधान और आर. एंड डी. में अगर ज्यादा देते तो हम समझते कि आप डंकल से या मल्टीनेशनल कंपनी से लड़ने के लिए एक सुदृढ़ता प्रदान कर रहे हैं । "

खेती के प्रति इनका जो दृष्टिकोण जो है बावजूद उनके भाषण के वह अत्यंत ही एण्टी-फार्मर्स है, एण्टी-एग्रीकल्चर है । पहली बात इसमें यह है कि जो मनुष्य के शरीर में खून का महत्व है, वही महत्व सिंचाई का खेती के लिए है । इनके बजट में पिछले कई वर्षों से क्या हो रहा था कि लगभग हाफ मिलियन हैक्टेयर हरेक साल एरोगेटेड एरिया की बहुत ही बड़ी होती थी, सिंचित एरिया बढ़ जाता था, लेकिन इस साल घट गया है । पिछले बजट में 3 लाख हेक्टेयर था, जो इस साल बजट में 2.4 लाख हेक्टेयर रह गया है । इस तरह यह घटता जा रहा है । यह कृषि विरोधी नीति है । जिसके चलते ऐसा हो रहा है ।

उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, खेती में आप जानते हैं, सिंचाई और बाढ़ का क्या महत्व होता है । पिछले साल इन्होंने इसमें दिया था 280 करोड़ और अभी इस बजट में दिया है 261 करोड़ । अब आप ही बताइए क्या ऐसा समझें कि बाढ़ इस साल नहीं आएगी । क्योंकि प्रधान मंत्री बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं और वित्त मंत्री बहुत अच्छे आदमी हैं, ऐसा बात समझ जाएगी और कहेगी कि वह इस साल नहीं आएगी । अगर ऐसी बात हो तो हम समझ जाएं । वित्त मंत्री असम से आते हैं जहां सबसे ज्यादा बाढ़ आती हैं । मैं तो वित्त मंत्री को बाढ़ ग्रस्त असम में स्थायी नागरिक बनाना चाहता हूं । क्योंकि वैसे ही इलेक्शन कमिश्नर बेताल चला आया है, वह हटाता है तो हमारा यह कसूर नहीं हैं . . **(व्यवधान)**

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: If there are floods, the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister will be the first to drown because they are short.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I Can't say that. I wish a long and happy life to them. I only want them to be good citizens of Assam.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : नहीं, नहीं चतुरानन मिश्र जी, वित्त मंत्री जी बाढ़ वाले इलाके से ही आते हैं, असम से । असम में बहुत बाढ़ है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : हम तो यही कह रहे हैं । हम यही कहना चाहते थे कि असम के गुड सिटिजन हैं । हम तो कह रहे हैं और हम उस बेताल के खिलाफ हैं तो सिर्फ बेतालिज्म के, और चीजों में तो हम उसके पक्षधर हैं, लेकिन बेतालिज्म के खिलाफ हैं । लेकिन, आप बताइए कि क्या यह असम की मदद है कि गत 280 करोड के इस मद से बजट में घटाकर 261 करोड कर दिया जाए ।

उसी तरह पशु पालन में अभी बहुत ज्यादा आंदोलन होता है बैकवर्ड का । आप जानते हैं ही होंगे कि कौन लोग सबसे ज्यादा पशु पालन करते हैं । कम से कम उनको भी खुश करने के लिए सिर्फ उधर से ही मिनिस्टर चुनते हैं उसी जाति-समुदाय का, वह अच्छा नहीं है । पशु पालन के लिए पहले 348 करोड़ था और अभी इन्होंने 325 करोड़ दिया है । तो हम आपको बताना चाहेंगे कि जो किसान विरोधी रूख है, इसकी चर्चा हम इसलिए कर रहे हैं कि आपने वित्त मंत्री जी बहुत अच्छा काम किया है कि आपने 1.4 विलियन डालर का कर्जा चुकाया है, अगर हमारी स्मरण शक्ति ठीक है, जो आपने किया है । हमने आपको पहले भी कहा था कि विदेशी ऋण चुकता कर प्लान बना लीजिए । विदेशी कर्जा चुकाइए, बहुत अच्छा काम है । वह टाईम के पहले चुका दिया, तो वह भी अच्छा काम किया है । वैसे पहले किसको चुकाना चाहिए था ? तो हमसे तो पूछते फाईनेंसियल दृष्टिकोण से । तब तो कामर्शियल कर्जा चुकाते क्योंकि उसका इंटरेस्ट ज्यादा होता है । लेकिन आपको इलैक्शन जीतना है इसलिए यह सब काम करना चाहिए । ठीक है, आप भी करते हैं, हम भी करते हैं, कोई एतराज नहीं है अगर छोटी चीज से थोडा बहुत राष्ट्र को घाटा भी हो । आप अपना इलैक्शन प्रोपोगंडा कर लीजिए । हम आपको रोकने के लिए नहीं जा रहे हैं । लेकिन फाइनेंसियल ली यह होता कि जिसका इंटरेस्ट ज्यादा था उसको हम पहले चुकाते ।

श्री जगेश देसाई : उन्होंने वही किया है ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : ठीक है, हम जो कह रहे हैं वह ठीक है । अगर आप कर रहे हैं तो बहुत अछी बात है । हमने तो कहा कि वह आपने अच्छा काम किया । लेकिन इस कर्जा को चुकाव में किसने मदद की आपकी? किसानों आतको हम बताना चाहतते है कि आजादी के आंदोलन में भी किसानों ने ही भारी हिस्स लिया, देश को अन्न के मामण में भी किसानों ने परिपूर्ण किया और इस विदेशी कर्जा से अगर कोई मुक्ति करा सकता है तो किसान ही मुक्ति करा सकता है । इन्डस्टी को आप छूट दे सकते हैं, आप छूट दे रहे हैं । लेकिन आपको रिपेमेंट नहीं मिलता है । रिपेमेंट करेगा किसान समुदाय और उसकी आप उपेक्षा कर रहे हैं । इसलिए कर्ज चुकाने में आपको बहुत वक्त लग जाएगा, यह हम आपको कहना चाहते हैं ।

एक दूसरा विषय है जिसकी हम आपसे चर्चा करना चाहेंगे । वह है जिसके बारे में हमारे मित्र स्वामीनाथन जी जो सरकार के सपोर्टर हैं, तब भी उन्होंने अच्छा कहा कि स्टेट फाइनेनस को बडा ही डिस-लोकेशन हो रहा है और शायद हमारे फाइनेनस मिनिस्टर इस बात को नहीं समझ पा रहे हैं कि क्या दिक्कत है । हम आपसे इस सदन में स्पष्ट ढंग से कहना चाहते हैं कि अगर यह नीति रह गई स्टेट के वित्त के बारे में, तो अभी तो आपके छोटे-छोटे स्टेट में बगावत होता था, कश्मीर में हो जाता था, नालालैंड में

होता था, अब जो बड़े स्टेट हैं--जैसे बिहार है, यू. पी. है, आंध्रा है, यह बैल्ट जो है-उड़ीसा का है, मध्य प्रदेश का है, यह सारा एरिया बिग पावर्टी जोन है। इसमें अब बगावत होगा। अभी तो आप अनुसंधान में तो दो करोड़ रुपया देते हैं और पुलिस के लिए आपने चार सौ करोड़ रुपया दिया है। आपका चाण्स पुलिस और आर. एण्ड डी. के बीच में पुलिस ज्यादा है। अगर और भी रुपया है तो सरकार को दे दीजिएगा, क्योंकि बहुत बड़े क्षेत्र में बगावत होने जा रही है। अभी फाइनेंनस कमीशन ने एक असेसमेंट किया जिसके मुताबिक अगले पांच वर्षों में दो लाख करोड़ रुपया की तमाम स्टेट् की जरूरत है, जिसमें वे सवा लाख करोड़ रुपया जो डिवोल्यूशन फंड का होगा। करीब-करीब 75 हजार करोड़ रुपया का उनका घाटा है। यह डैफिसिफ्ट आप बढ़ा देते हैं जब-जब आप प्राइसेज वगैरहा बढ़ा लेते हैं डाइरेक्ट उन पर असर होता है। यह बात नहीं है, जैसा कि स्वामीनाथान जी बोले कि सिर्फ पब्लिक के सैक्टर के दाम बढ़ाने से राज्यों का बजट अस्त-व्यस्त होता है। प्राइवेट सैक्टर भी अगर दाम बढ़ाएगा तो स्टेट फाइनेंस का उतना ही अफैक्ट करेगा जितना पब्लिक सैक्टर से होता है। चूंकि पब्लिक सैक्टर पर आप बोल सकते हैं, दूसरे पर नहीं बोल सकते हैं। कल अगर प्राइवेट सैक्टर को फटिलाइजर दे दिया जाएगा और उसका दाम बढ़ा देगा तो I think our friend, Mr. Swaminathan, would not protest against it because it comes from the golden hands of the private sector.

मामला अभी लेकिन पब्लिक सैक्टर का है इसलिए हम इसकी आलोचना कर रहे हैं। यह क्या है कि स्टेट प्लान को भी आपने बजट में घटा दिया। स्टट प्लान में 1993-94 का जो रिवाईज्ड बजट था उसमें दस हजार दो सौ बासठ करोड़ रुपये का हुआ था, इस बजट में नो हजार आठ सौ पन्द्रह करोड़ रुपए का है। केन्द्रीय ग्रांट में पहले 2381 करोड़ पया था, अभी 2334 करोड़ रुपए का दिया गया है।

यह हम इस बात को कहना चाहते हैं कि माउवेट सिस्टम या टैक्स रिफार्म करते हैं तो हम पसन्द करते हैं। When you simplify the tax structure, I appreciate those measures. लेकिन इसका जो अफैक्ट पडेगा स्टट फाइनेंसपर which you have never considered. never looked into.

SRRI JAGESH DESAI: You have not taken what was provided in the budget, you have taken the revised figres.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I have taken one revised figure anl the other as proposed.

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: Revised estimates con be increased also. You compare that with what was given in the Budget. (Interruptions). What I wanted to point out is that it map again go up, as it went up last year.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I can count only those citizens who are born. Those who are not born cannot be part of the census. So, if something good is coming, I will be happy.

ग्रन बार्न चाइल्ड जिसने जन्म ही नहीं लिया उसको हम कैसे वोटर लिस्ट में रखें ...(व्यवधान).. हम कह रहे हैं आप बड़ा दीजिए। आई एम रेडी इसको बड़ा दीजिए हमें बहुत खुशी होगी।

प्राइस राइज को आप देख लीजिए। वित्त मंत्री जी कहेंगे प्राइज राइज मेरे जिम्में नहीं है। इनका काम तो भीमा का जैसा है। आप जानते हैं महाभारत की कहानी। भीम खाता था, शकुनी दूसरा काम करता था वित्त मंत्री तो यह भीम है। कहते हैं प्राइज बढ़ा देंगे और फिर कहेंगे पुअर एन्टनी साहब को कि आप प्राइज कंट्रोल करिए।

SHRI JAGESH DESAI: But he is a victim.

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: That you can say. If I say that, you will say that the Opposition is saying that.

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : मिश्र जी समय का ख्याल रखिए ।

श्री चतुरानन मिश्र : बहुत संक्षेप में कह रहा हूं । मैं आपसे पूछना चाहता हूं । हमारे गोदाम में जो पिछले वर्षों में चीनी जमा थी, पिछले वर्ष पहले जो गेहूं जमा थे चावल जमा थे, उसमे कॉन-सी कास्ट बढ़ गई थी कि आपने दाम बढ़ा दिए सब के एक साथ । आई कैन अडर-स्टेंड जो जमा उत्पादन होगा उसमें नए प्राइज देंगे तो ठीक है । जब 10 मिलियन से ज्यादा का स्टाक हमारा पुराना है तो उसके दाम आप कैसे बढ़ा देंगे हम को बता दीजिए । आप कह देंगे कि हमने किसान को यह दे दिया, वह दे दिया तो यह आगे से लागू होगा जब से आप देंगे, पीछे से नहीं। जब चीनी के दाम बढ़ाने लगे तो छोआ को, मोलासिस को डी-कंटोल कर दिया, था उसका ध्यान नहीं किया । मोलासिस आता है सूगरकेन से । गन्ने से आता है। अगर मोलासिस के दाम ज्यादा हो गए थे तो चीनी के मूल्य निर्धारण में उसका लेखा करना चाहिए था । जिसे आपने नहीं किया । उपसभापति जी आपने स य की बात कही इसलिए में शार्ट में कहना चाहता हूं ।

एक और बात की चर्चा करना चाहूंगा । बेरोजगारी इस देश में रहगी । दुनिया में सब कह रहे हैं और हमारे स्वामीनाथन जी न भी कहा है

There were some mad people called Communists, who only proclaimed that jobs should be given to all the citizens, to all the people. These made people are gone. So, you are happy, but I think they are agais coming.

SHRI G. SWAMINATHAN: They have gone outside India, but many of them are here

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: First time they came by bullets. Second time they are coming back by ballons. This is the difference. You must be very unhappy, but I must tell you that this is happening in the world. You must have read the speech of the Prime Minister in DAVOS in the newspapers.

ज्याद रोजगार लघु उद्योगों से आता है।

मैं जिस बात की चर्चा करना चाहता था, वित्त मत्री जी आपसे वह यह है कि हमारे यहां लघु उद्योग है । उनकी लगातार शिकायतें आ रही हैं। बहुत से माननीय सदस्यों ने इसकी चर्चा भी की। आप इसको रीकसीडर करके कम से कम उस बकरे की हत्या मत कीजिए, जो बराबार हो रही है । आज हमारे माननीय सदस्य किबरिया जी बोले । यह बात आई कि विदेशी कम्पनियों का नाम ही बदल दिया गया और हमको पता नहीं चला। आपका नाम क्या होगा मन मोहन सिंह ही रहेगा या मैकमिलन सिंह नाम रहेंग या दोनों मिलाकर कोई नाम रखा जायेगा, हम नहीं जानते । लेकिन

Some brand names are going away. Something like that is happenng.

वह आपकी दया पर है । आपको पसन्द है, हम क्या कर सकते हैं । मैज्योरिटी आपके साथ है । आप अपनी भैंसा को कुल्हाड़ी से नाथियेगा, तो हम क्या कर सकते हैं । मैज्योरिटी हमारे पास तो एक ही रेमिडी हें कि पब्लिक को जाकर कहेंगे, आप कि गलत काम हो रहा है।

सरकार मनमोहन सिंह जी अच्छा नाम है, मैकमिलन सिंह कोई अच्छा नाम नहीं है। वही रहना चाहिये, यही हम आपको कहेंगे। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मन मोहन सिंह : आपकी लेफ्ट पार्टी की पांच सीटें आई हैं, सारे देश में।

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: Yes, we have got a setback—I don't hesitate to say this. When casteism and communalism are is on the rise, it is bound to have a bad effect on communism. I accept it. But I tell you, we shall evive and come up, and that day, perhaps; you may be happy; those you are sorry now.

हम जिस बात की चर्चा करना चाहते थे, एक बात का स्पष्टीकरण हो जाये। वह है एग्जिट पालिसी के बारे में। पहले तो आपने भी बहुत जोर दिया था, अब हमको लग रहा है कि एग्जिट पालिसी पर सरकार ने रिथिंकिंग किया है। यह हमारी रीडिंग है। कुछ प्रधान मंत्री जी ने भी ऐसा कह दिया है। अभी पटना में आल इण्डिया ट्रेड यूनियन कांग्रेस का अधिवेशन हुआ था, जिसके चलते इस सदन में से मैं 15 रोज एबसेंट भी था वहां हमारे लेबर मिनिस्टर श्री संगमा [illegible] कहा (व्यवधान) खुले आम [illegible] दीजिए कि एग्जिट पालिसी पर कि हम किसी को हटाना नहीं चाहते है। उन्होंने तो यहां तक कह दिया कि सिवाय 14 के जिनको मर्ज करने की बात हो रही है, किसी पब्लिक सेक्टर को हम बन्द नहीं करेंगे। आप कह दीजिये कि सरप्लस है, हम ट्रेड यूनियस से संबंधित है सरप्लस तो होगा ही। जैसे, जैसे न्यू टेक्नोलोजी आएगी, तो surplus is bound to be there

न आपके हाथ में है और न हमारे हाथ में है। हम जिस बात को कहते हैं, वह है Modernisation be accompanied by expansion—

इसकी बहुत बड़ी गुंजाइस हमारे देश में है। इसलिए मैं कुछ सुझावों को आपके सामने रखना चाहता हूं। आपकी इस नीति के चलते Coal India is going to Collapse.

उसमें कम कम 30 हजार मजदूर रिट्रेंच होने जा रहे हैं। यह ने देखा होगा कि जो विदेश का कोयला है, वह सस्ता पड़ जायेगा। इसलिये कोल इण्डिया कोलेप्स कर जाएगा। यह रेलवे के बाद सब से बड़ा लेबर इम्पलाय करने वाला सेक्टर है।

दूसरी बात, हम फिर यहां दोहराना चाहते हैं। हमने इस बात को प्रि-बजट डिसकशन के समय आपसे कहा था कि रेट आफ इंट्रेस्ट आपको घटाना अनिवार्य हो गया है। इनवैस्टमेंट के लिए घटाइये लेकिन प्रेफेंस दीजिये स्टील, कोल, पावर, रेलवे और फर्टिलाइजर को। विदेशों के लोग 6 परसेंट पर रखते है। यहां आप लोग 14 परसेंट इंट्रेस्ट रेट रखते हैं। यह तो आप चूहे को खड़ा कर देते है और हाथी से कहते हैं कि भिड़ जाओ, क्या कभी चूहा हाथी से लड़ सकता है? आप अपना रेट आफ इन्ट्रस्ट वही कर दीजिये, पब्लिक सक्टर के लिये भी इक्विलेंट रखिए, तभी बात बन सकती है। देश में प्राइस राटज नहीं हो, इसलिये हमने इन पांच उद्योगों स्टील, कोल, पावर, रेलवे और फर्टिलाइजर का नाम लिया। इनके लिय आप रेट आफ इन्ट्रेस्ट घटा दीजिए। दूसरा, हम यह चाहेंगे कि जो आपकी सर्टेन ब्लाक्स के लिए 200 डेज के एण्योर्ड जॉब की योजना है, उसको आप सभी प्रखण्डों के लिए एक्सटेंड कर दीजिये। यदि उनके पास पैसे होंगे, तो अपने आप इण्डस्ट्रीयलाइजेशन होने लगेगा, इण्डस्ट्री पिक-अप करेगी आपने जो पब्लिक डिस्ट्रिब्यूशन सिस्टम को रिवैम्प करने की बात कही है। आदिवासी और ट्राइबल एरियाज के लिए तो आप कर ही रहे है मेरा सुझाव यह है कि आप इसको सारे देश में लागू कीजिये। प्राइस राइज तो होगा ही, चाहे हम कितना भी भाषण दे या आप भाषण दें या कोई भी दें। यह तो चलेगा ही। मैं एक सुझाव पुनः आपको दे देता हूं कि रुरल पर्टिकुलरली एग्रीकल्चरल लेबर का जहां तक संबधं है, हमने यह कहा था कि फूड कारपोरेशन जितना माल खरीदता है, ट्रांजेक्ट करता है, उस पर आप दो प्रतिशत की दर से सेस लगा दीजिये। आपने किसानों के लिए करीब करीब 40 प्रतिशत दाम

बढ़ाए हैं। यदि आप दो प्रतिशत सेस लगा देते हैं, तो इससे देश का कोई भी आदमी बहुत बड़ा हल्ला नहीं करेगा। यह एक वेलफेयर फण्ड हो जाएगा, जिससे उनकी पेंशन की स्कीम भी चलाई जा सकेगी। हमने थोड़ा सा रफ केलकुलेशन किया है।

आपका भी फायदा हो जाएगा अगर पहले कह दीजियेगा। दूसरा हम चाहेंगे कि यह देश बड़ा है, तुलना हो आप कोरिया से, सिंगापुर से कर देते हैं लेकिन यहां जो फूडग्रेन चलता है अमृतसर से और उसको अगर पहुचना है मद्रास हो कम से कम चार सौ रुपए से ज्यादा पर टन भाड़ा बैठ जाता है। उसी तरह से अगर सीमेंट साउथ से चलता है और उसको नार्थ आना होता है तो करीब-करीब 14 परसेंट ट्रांसपोर्टेशन कास्ट हमारा हो जाता है। इस पर कोई कमेटी निश्चित रूप से बैठा करके कीजिए कि यह ट्रांसपोटशन कास्ट हम कैसे घटाएं। देश को छोटा करने का तो आप कहीं मत प्रयास कीजिए उसके लिए तो दूसरे लोग मेहनत कर रहे हैं, लेकिन आप अपने इकनामिक के जरिए इस देश को छोटा करने की कोशिश मत कीजिए। इसलिए इसको हम कैसे टैकल करें देश तो हमारा ही रहेगा, कसे करें इसको आप कीजिए। दूसरा हम यह कहेंगे कि जब न्यू पालिसी ले रहे हैं हम ग्रामीण क्षेत्र में कुछ लोगों के पास धन जमा हो रहा है तो उसको आप सीधे टैक्स नहीं लगाइयेगा, क्योंकि वोट का डर आपको भी है, लेकिन कोई ऐसा मैथड तो इस्तेमाल कीजिए, आपको तो फाइनांनशेल विजार्ड कहा जाता है कि वह धन इस्तेमाल हो सके। ...(**व्यवधान**) ...

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: That is the reason why he is thinking of imposing agricultural income-tax. ..

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: I do not know what he is thinking of You are between me and him.

दो मिनट अगर आप और दीजिए तो हम आपसे इजाजत चाहेंगे। तो मैं यह कह रहा था कि इस पर आप सोजिए कि उसको इन कैसे तैयार करें। एक सबसे बड़ी समस्या इस देश में अनयुटिलाइज्ड कैपेसिटी युटिलाइजेशन की है जिसके चलते भारी राष्ट्रीय घाटा होता है। नया यूनिट खोलने के लिए विदेशी ऋण लेते हैं लेकिन मौजूदा यूनिट का पूरा इस्तेमाल नहीं करते जिससे भारी राजस्व और राष्ट्रीय धन आ सकता है।

आखिर मैं एक बात कह देना चाहता हूं। हमने बिहार की चर्चा किया जो बहुत दुर्दशा-ग्रस्त है वहां जितना जो प्राइम इडस्ट्री था वह सब करी-करीब कोलैप्स करने के लिए जा रहा है। एक कोल बचा हुआ था इस बजट में आपने उसका भी रास्ता साफ कर दिया कि कोल इडिया भी कोलैप्स कर जाएगा। तो हम यह चाहते हैं कि हमारे बिहार का जो यह विनाश के पथ पर गया उसका एक कारण है रेलवे फेट का इक्वलाइजेशन जो आपने किया था, जिसके चलते जो टाटा में स्टील या बोकारों में स्टील पैदा होता था वह कपअर टू पंजाब और कपेअर टू साउथ तमिलनाडु और एनीवेअर इन कट्री वह हमको बिहार में सौ, डेढ सौ रुपया प्रति टन महगा पड़ जाता था।....(**व्यवधान**)...

श्री जगेश देसाई : वह तो कर दिया .....(**व्यवधान**)..

SHRI CHATURANAN MISHRA: You have finished it. I want that you introduce some special fund for us to compensate for that period. It was a considerable period of more than 15 years, of two decades. So, kindly look into the case of Bihar. If Bihar goes, you will not be able to check it. That is why I warn you to check it. I hope you will do something on what I told you. Thank you.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA (Punjab): I rise to welcome and support the Budget. Not only this Budget, but all the previous Budgets presented for the last four years were historic Budgets and they presented great opportunities

to entrepreneurial Indians. It did not happen earlier. I wish it happend earlier. When this Government came to power in 1991, it was faced with a serious economic crisis. There was crisis on the balance of payments front, there was crisis in terms of Inflationary pressures and price rises, fiscal deficits etc and the general growth rate was declining. But under this leadership of our Prime Minister, Shri P. V. Narasimha Raoji and the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Manmohan Singh ji the Government took the right decision at right time that is why I called it a historic decision. The historic changes started in 1991 and they are still continuing. Before I really touch the historic changes that took place and the future direction where we hope to have a great prosperity for India, I want to mention here with a very heavy heart that a section of the House from right to left arrogantly assumed themselves, certified themselves as patriots and charged us that we were selling out to the World Bank, we were selling out to the IMF, we were selling out to the muttinationals. Is it the way to judge the policy frame work of this present Government or the performance of the Government or the achievements of the Government or the failures of the Government? It is shameful. I am aware that the gentleman from right to left began his career in one party, created a new party; switched over from Jan Sangh to Janata Party and I do not know how many parties he would join Our Congress party has a history of 103 years. Our party has only one interest and that is Indian interest. We have no right interest or left interest. They are telling us that we were selling ourselves to foreigners and multinationals. I recall what our Prime Minister has said in Davos and London recently. He has set certain terms for inviting international investors to India. It is going to be our policy He said that they may accept the terms or they may not accept. But he said that we are going to follow a certain path. He also said that we would not copy wholesale the Western policy in this country. I would like to quote from the speech of the hon. Prime Minister which he delivered in London yesterday:

> "Mr. Narasimha Rao reminded the world community that the resources of the earth were finite and quoted Mahatma Gandhi who said in 1931 that "Europeans themselves will have to remodel their outlook ,if they are not to perish under the weight of the comforts to which they are becoming slaves."
>
> Mr. Rao said that India would never be able to catch up with the developed West and yet, "without indulging in this race, India can attain a level of development which brings general prosperity tailored to her needs and aspirations to the fullest extent. This is what we are working for."

[THE-VICE CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) [In the Chair.]

My whole point is this arrogance of patriotism on their part should not be the framework of judging out new economic reforms and policies that are being pursued in this country. These have been started only 3-1|2 years back. Before I actually start my speech on the Budget, I have pointed out various problems that existed. One has to assess this Budget on the basis on which it has been formulated. They should see the thrust which the hon. Finance Minister had mentioned in his speech and see how we have succeeded and how we are going to do better in future. The thrusts are as follows. Firstly, he was aware, or, in fact, the whole nation was aware of our tax system. It was not only very cumbersome, prone to corruption in a big way, but gave room for evasign by tax-payers. This is first time the tax system has been modernised in respect of both direct and indirect taxes. This Budget has

tried to intoduce, in a gradual fashion, the Value-Added Tax system, which has already been adopted by 70—74 countries in the world. The main focus in this is that there should not be a double tax or input tax We are moving towards that. The second purpose is that the system should be equitable, progressive and vibrant. When the earnings are more, the tax should be more. Actually, in the last Budget also there was an attempt. But it was less in magnitude. But this time, a definite direction has been given. We did receive a lot of complaints because once you introduce this kind of tax, you have to widen your tax net. There are new small-scale industries that have come. It may create problems in the beginning. The small industry people who are not in the excise net are now afraid of facing corrupt excise officials. That is why ther is a hue and cry. But, in the long run, probably, they would welcome it. They have not yet realised that this modern system of taxation would save more for them. Only today, in a private discussion the hon. Finance Minister told us that probably, there would be less litigation, litigation arising out of numerous exemptions, numerous classifications and so many other things. I can sympathize with Mr. Jethmalani, who is sitting there, that he will be losing some legal business in litigation. Actually this reform is going to be a remarkable achievement of the Budget.

The second thing is the fiscal deficit. It is true. The Minister of Finance has expressed unhappiness But what is the choice? You want the rural development programmes to continue which need to be funded and rightly so. I am happy and I would like to compliment the Finance Minister that they have raised the allocation from Rs 5,000 crores to Rs. 7,000 crores. It will really activise the rural economy. And there are other programmes to create one million jobs in the rural sector. Even the allocations to health and education will help generate human resource in the rural society. These are the features that you cannot lose sight of when you talk of fiscal deficit. When the Finance Minister was worried about the deficits earlier, while presenting his earlier Budgets, my friends from the Opposition said that he was working under the diktats of the IMF. Now they are asking for reduction of fiscal deficits. Are they really listening to the voice of the IMF Now? Dr. Ashok Mitra spoke about it to ask for reduction in large scale deficit as such. So, my point is that this is going to stay unless we prepare our country to raise tax resources to feed our development programmes, to finance our development programmes. Then the thrust sector which, in fact, really shapes the Budget is the external sector, the foreign trade sector, and I am happy to state that during the last two-and-a-half years, the export performance has been excellent, has been beyond our expectation. This has happened due to the strategy adopted by the Government of India. Once we had the problem of foreign exchange. Now, we have a lot of options available to us to promote our growth.

4.00 P.M.

Then the tax concessions which have been offered in the Budget have been offered not for the rich people, but for the corporate sector in order speed up the recovery process. According to the Government of India, if forty per cent to forty-five per-cent tax concessions are given to the corporate sector, then industrial recovery of six per cent to eight per cent is possible. At the moment, the recovery process is very slow. We are struggling between two per cent and two-and-a-half per cent industrial growth. In order to reach

the stage of six per cent to eight per cent of industrial recovery, these tax concessions have been given. Rs. 1,400 crores are given to the capital equipment industry. The problems of poverty and unemployment are very serious. Now, apart from what has been budgeted in terms of the rural development programmes, if you study the extent of creation of jobs both in the public and the private sector during the last decade, you will find that the number of jobs created in the private sector has been much more than the number of jobs created in the public sector. So, let the industry be given a chance to come in that respect. Now the prospects of industrial recovery are good and I would say that I am not worried on that count because of the assurance given by the Finance Minister. But if the pace of industrial recovery is slow, it could pose a problem. I have a few suggestions to make for the kind consideration of the Finance Minister. Everybody knows that there is a resource constraint existing at the moment. I would like to know whether it is possible to disinvest in the public sector for a particular purpose. The purpose is, we say that we are going to reduce or disinvest to the extent of 40 per cent. With the figures available, if you have an investment of something like Rs. 1,40,000 crores in the public sector and if you disinvest 40 per cent, you will collect about Rs. 60,000 crores or Rs. 70,000 crores. Now with this investment in your hand, if you have chosen to join hands with the private sector, that fund can be used for investment purposes which will increase the rate of industrial development in future. You could have collected Rs. 60,000 crores by disinvesting in the public sector. If you go and deliberately join hands with the private sector for strengthening the industry industrial recovery would be 15 to 16 per cent. I can imagnie even more than 15 or 16 per cent. That is the major plea I would like to make. Please consider this. Some people charge as that we are selling the public sector. Public sector investments are blocked. It is not yielding revenue or it is not generating jobs. It is not creating jobs. You pull out that money from the public sector and invest it somewhere else. We are not having proper infrastructure. Last time when I spoke on the Budget proposals, I gave the experience of my hometown. The people of that area had been asking for a railway line for the last 40 years. My grandfather represented, my father represented and I am now representing For the last 40 years the railway line did not come up.... (Interruptions).... It is not a question of power. It is a question bosically of national resources. National resources are there but the Government has not given any aid. The Opposition Governments were in power in 1987 and 1989. The people represented to them also. They did not have the resources. If you do not have resources, are you going to deny us permanently stying "you do not deserve any railway line for the next hundered years"? You do not allow the multinationals or the private sector to lay railway lines in my area. I am not interested in railway itself. I am not interested in having these lines for myself as long as I am given cheaper railway facilities. If this is going to be your attitude, probably you will ruin national productivity. You will not create jobs. Now what you are doing is you are subsidising jobs, you are protecting jobs but you are not creating jobs. You will look into the interests of only a few lakhs of people you are not looking into the interests of millions and millions of people who are living in rural India who are going to join the national mainstream in the next few years. They will ask for employment. So you have to look at it from that angle You should be interested in job-creation, you should be interested in income- generation and wealth-gene-

ration. My plea on this is you must disinvest for a particular purpose And that particular purpose I have already mentioned.

The second suggestion I would like to make for the consideration of the Finance Minister is this. There is a huge expenditure, and I firmly believe if you reduce the size of the Government, the Government is a problem in itself—whether you run it or anybody else runs it. Govrenment is the biggest problem the world over... (*Interruptions*)...

SHRI ASHIS SEN (West Bengal): Is it the size of the Government or is it the size of the Ministry?

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Size of the Government in terms of people who are working in the Ministeries.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: But not the size of the Ministry.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Singla, kindly address the Chair. You need not respond to his question.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Through you, Sir, I am asking.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): You have to get permission before asking a question.

SHRI SURINDR KUMAR SINGLA: The army of administrators who are not performing a productive role in Indian society have failed and this has put an inflationary pressure on the economy.

And the third suggestion I would like to make to the hon. Minister is this. I would like to make a third suggestion to the Finance Minister.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): The final suggestion.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Yes, the final suggestion. For example, take the costs involved in cars which is a running expenditure. Only Secretaries are given cars. They do not give any car to anyone down below. Now, what would happen? A friend of mine worked out a figure which comes to Rs. 6000 crores a year. People who are working in top positions in private companies are not really given a car. Everybody is not given a car. If a car is given to the staff the car is only used by the top officials of the Ministeries. Similar is the case with public sector. undertakings. ..(Time bell rings).. Before I conclude, I would like to take on Punjab. We have represented to the Finance Minister as well as to the Prime Minister. I thank the Finance Minister because there is a mention in the Budget that Rs. 339 crores is given to Punjab as a special loan. But the special loan taken was something like Rs. 6,900 crores. The loan was taken by us to fight insurgency, to fight terrorism, to fight a war against Pakistan. Now, why should we, Punjab, pay the price? It is a great burden on us. We have to pay for it every year. The Finance Minister in his reply to my question in this House said that the Tenth Finance Commission would look into it. So, my point is that he is rescheduling it. He has no power to waive this. I would welcome if he does so as a special case. Punjab has successfully forght against terrorism and peace has been brought back to Punjab by Sardar Beant Singh, a great leader. (*Time bell rings*)... Only one minute Sir. My plea to the Finance Minister is: Could you be kind enough to consider it as a special case? It is not a case that the State took the loan. The State took the loan to fight a national cause a cause for national integraton. Why should we pay for it? This is a drag on our costs. This is a drag on our Government's efforts.

Now, there is another request. That too we represented to the Finance

Minister. He doesn't listen to us because, probably, he would not like a remark that he, being a Punjabi, is favouring us. But it is a matter of real concern. Punjab suffered for so long, for ten years Industry did not come there. People moved out of the State to other places.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Singla, kindly conclude.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: I am just concluding. We represented to the Finance Minister to consider a tax holiday for new industrial units. It was a suggestion and request made by all the MPs from Punjab and, in fact the Chief Minister of the State also requested the Finance Minister to consider this. So: I again plead for a tax holiday. There is a very genuine reason; Mr. Vice-Chairman, which I want to mention. For example, take the neighbouring States like Jammu and Kashmir and Himachal Pradesh. Now there is a tax holiday. I know and you can also verify that industries have moved to Himachal Pradesh from Punjab in order to have the tax benefit, a tax holiday for ten years. We are suffering because of this kind of a disadvantage. We have suffered for long. Now an unfavourable situation has been created for us If Himachal Pradesh is offering a ten year tax holiday being in hilly area, why don't you consider it in the case of this border State?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Singla, you cannot take more time. You have already taken more than half-an-hour.

SHRI SURINDER KUMAR SINGLA: Sir only one sentence.

Sir, the Finance Minister has mentioned in his speech that the mass consumption items would not be brought under the tax net. Unfortunately, the rubber industry in Jalandhar and the yarn industries in Ludhiana and other places have come under it. Sir, these are mass consumption items. I would like to request the Minister to consider whether these items can be brought out of the tax net. It can be made applicable from next year.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir; I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

Sir; we are listening to the debate on the General Budget from yesterday onwards. A number of my colleagues from this side have made some very valuable points. They spoke about the macro-economic managment of the Government. Then they spoke about the deficit financeing. They also spoke about various other aspects of the Budget. Because of want of time, I don't want to go into all the details. There is no point in covering the ground which is already covered by my esteemed friends from the Opposition.

Sir, I have some serious reservations on the Budget proposals particularly on three aspects. These Budget proposals have wider ramifications on the finances of the State Government and also on their functioning.

This aspect was not taken into consideration while making proposals.

Secondly, this Budget is anti-agriculture and has not provided the needed incentives to the growth of agriculture. Sir, a number of my friends from the treasury banches have feebly tried to defend some of the direct and indirect taxation proposals. There is a need to make a few observations on the point of favouritism or favour shown to the multinationals as against the interests of the indigenous industries.

Sir, some of my friends have already mentioned that there is a steep decline in the net resource transfer from the Central Government to the State Governments ever since Dr. Manmohan Singh has become the Finance Minister and ever since this Government has come to power.

Sir, in 1991-92, in the first stages of reforms, the so-called reforms or liberalisation, whatever you call it, the net resource transfer to States stood at 37.9 per cent of the Centre's total expenditure, excluding the expenditure met by the States. This ratio came to 38.3 per cent in 1992-93. It had declined to 37.4 per cent in the revised estimates for 1993-94. In this Budget it dropped further to 35.1 per cent. This is really a most unfortunate thing. Sir, all the State Governmnets are already caught in a situation of a debt-trap. Sir, the states owe nearly Rs. 1,40,000 crores to the Central Government. If there is further decline in the net resource transfer, all the State Governments would become bankrupt. This is a very serious matter. I hope the Finance Minister would take this issue into consderation. The Central Budget is not strictly limited to the Central Government alone. As far as the State finances are concerned, it has wider ramifications.

[THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI SHANKAR DAYAL SINGH) in the Chair] This is a very serious matter and it needs to be looked into. Another point that I would like to raise is about Plan allocation to the States. This has been raised only marginally. Last year, Plan assistance was to the tune of Rs. 18,010 crores. In the present Budget this has been raised to Rs. 19,304 crores This is only a marginal increase considering the increase in the administered prices. Once you increase the administered prices,the State expenditure naturally goes up. Considering these aspects, I should say that there is absolutely no ncrease. In fact, it is only a negative increase, that is, it is less than the allocation made last year if you take into consideration the value of the rupee, the general rise in prices of essential commodities, essential goods like cement, steel and also the cost of infrastructure facilities used by the State Governments for various developmental activities. The Plan allocation made this year is less than what was made last year. This is a very serious problem. With regard to agriculture we all know that there is a steep decline in public investment. The Government has always agreed to this. A number of times, the Finance Minister as well as the Prime Minister admitted that there was a steep decline in public investment in the case of agriculture. The Government have been saying that they are trying to encourage private investment in agriculture. To give a sort of fillip to private investment in agriculture, some credit agencies will have to be created. The NABARD is one such credit agency. In this year's Budget only Rs. 200 crores has been allotted towards the share capital of the NABARD. This is peanuts when compared to the huge nvestment that is required to make breath through in agriculture. The Government is thinking of promoting export of agricultural commodities. In that case, Rs. 200 crores that has been allotted by the Government towards the share capital of the NABARD will not be sufficient. You will have to increase the credit facilities given to the agriculturists. This is also a very serious matter which needs to be considered. Another point is that because of

some changes brought about in indirect taxation, the price of pesticides is likely to go up. In the case of fertilizers, there is no change right now. In this connection, the Finance Minister and also the Prime Minister—it appeared in the Press—have said that they will not be able to assure anything in this regard. The Finance Minister has said that he cannot give an assurance that he will not revise the prices or do away with the subsidy that is presently being given to the nitrogenous fertilizers The little subsidy that is given to the nitrogenous fertilizers may be removed may be reduced in future. Therefore, the fertilizer prices, the pesticides prices may rise. There is another controversy in regard to change in the duty structure of steel industry. The Agriculture Minister recently said that—I had head it in some newspapers—the price of tractors and other agricultural implements would go up. This will adversely affect the agriculture sector. I would request the Government that while taking a final decision, it should look into all these matters. If the cost of fertilizer, the cost of implements and also the cost of capital goes up, it will adversely affect the growth of agriculture. The agriculture sector provides a lot of employment opportunities. Almost 65 to 70 per cent of employment is generated in this sector. The changes that have been brought about in the Customs duty and the Excise duty structure are also very unfortonate. These changes are heavily loaded against the indigenous industries. I will take two examples only in illustrate this point. One is the customs duty. While a lot of concessions are given by way of customs duty on one particular item, asditional duty has been imposed, and, hat is, on the import of medical equipments. Sir, since 1988, there has been no customs duty on medical equipments; rather some sort of duty exemption has been given on the mport of sophisticated medical equipments so that sophisticated advanced medical treatment can be within the reach of the common man. And a number of institutions, a number of private hospitals and other agencies have been importing them without customs duty. But, in this Budget, unfortunately, customs duty to the extent of 15 to 20 per cent has been levied on the import of medical equipment particularly, with regard to CAT scan and some other more sophisticated items where the duty has been raised to 50 per cent. This is really most unfortunate, more so when a lot of concessions are being given in customs duty on other products to help and encourage multinationals and other big industries. But with regard to medical equipment which are useful for the common man, the public, customs duty is being imposed. There is no rationale, there is no reason, there is no ryhme, in customs duty regime.

Sir, with regard to cosmetics, I distinctly remember the Finance Minister said once that he is giving a gift to the Indian women; may be the the Finance Minister is very popular in the drawing rooms of Delhi or in the cocktail circuit of Bombay and Madras... (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): In Hyderabad too.

SHRI MENTAY PADMANABHAM: Probably so. Sir, take for example, the toilet soap industry. Ninety per cent of the soap industry is in the hands of the multinationals. Their market share is nearly 90 per cent. On toilet soaps, the duty has been reduced from 110 per cent to 50 per cent during the last two years. But the same facility is not given to other items which our women generally use. For example, take the case of detergent powder which is in the non-power sector; it is mostly in the small scale sector. In Gujarat and Andhra Pradesh, there are about 20 to 25 small units which are about to

[Shri Mentay Padmanabham]

be closed down. Now, after great persuasion, the Finance Minister has announced a five per cent, cut in excise duty in the Budget, it was reduced from 35 per cent to 30 per cent, but, this is without any distinction; detergent power which costs about Rs. 40 to 50 is being given the same facility as the detergent powder which costs about Rs. 14 to Rs. 15 which is produced in non power sector. This is unjust because no Indian women, particularly, women from the middle-class or the lower-middle class sections can manage without detergent powders. Therefore a greater relief should be given to the detergent powder industries which are in the small-scale and tiny sectors as well in non-power sector.

Sir, I would like to mention some more points, but because of the constraints of time, I am not able to say everything. But I will send my suggestions to the Finance Minister and I request him to take these suggestions into consideration while replying to the debate and while finalising the Finance Bill.

Thank you, Sir.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget presented to the nation by the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, the reaction from the public and also the economists on the Budget proposals of the Finance Minister has been quite encouraging. Normally, when the Budget is presented by the Finance Minister of this country, there will be a lot of criticism made by various quarters. But this year, there is criticism only from the Opposition parties and from the public, from the industrialists and from the rural sector. This year's Budget is not only growth-oriented but also there is a thrust for rural employment potential. This I would like to say before this House because there has been criticism from the other side that the Government is tilting towards industrialists and multinationals. Not only this, the Government is accused of coming in line with IMF and the World Bank. This doubt has to be cleared by the Finance Minister.

The allocation made for rural employment is Rs. 7,010 crores. This allocation is made in different forms. When this figure is compared with the last year's allocation, it is more than 40 per cent. When such a big allocation is made by the Finance Minister, it is the primary duty of the State Governments concerned to ensure that the funds allocated to them under various schemes such as the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, the Prime Minister's Rural Employment Programme, etc. are utilised by them well and the benefit is passed on to the people. This is under that assumption that a big allocation has been made. Unfortunately, we don't have a mechanism to monitor the funds given by the Central Government to the various State Governments. There is no mechanism to monitor whether the funds have been spent for the purpose for which they are provided. There are a lot of complaints that the funds given by the Finance Minister to the various States for rural employment programmes are being diverted by the State Governments concerned for other schemes. Such reports have come in. Unfortunately, no action has been taken. While making the allocations, I want the Finance Minister to be very strict and see that the funds provided for the generation of rural employment are properly spent.

Sir, the Finance Minister has widened the tax net. I welcome it. There are some areas where the Finance Minister has to concentrate even though there are objections from various quarters. When Mr. V. P. Singh was the Finance Minister. I made this suggestion. Even after this I have consistently been saying this. In this country, 10 per cent of the farmers are big landlords.

Ninety per cent of the farmers are marginal and small farmers. These big landlords create a lobby and see that there is no tax on agriculture income. If the Finance Minister brings them under the tax net, the small and marginal farmers will not be affected. I want the Finance Minister to make a study on this because these 10 per cent people, who are having large areas of land, who are getting income out of those lands and who are enjoying the infrastructural facilities such as water, electricity, etc. provided by the Government, are not contributing even a single pie to the exechequer of the Government. I want the Finance Minister to probe into the matter and see that these people are brought under the tax net because your policy now is to broadening the tax structure was widely appreciated. Though such a measure receives opposition from various quarters including the vested interests, this is an area on which the Finance Minister should concentrate. You tax the rich and leave the poor. That should be the policy I think, definitely the marginal and small farmers will not be affected. The big farmers who are getting lakhs and lakhs of rupees of income out of the land and who enjoy the benefits of the Government, do not pay anything to the Government. And you should take steps so that they also pay something to the Government.

SHRI VITHALBHAI M. PATEL (Gujarat): What is the percentage? It is only one per cent.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: It is 10 per cent, according to me. This is the problem with we people. We do not study and we say that it is only one per cent. It is not one per cent. You have the tobacco barons. You are on the Tobacco Board. A lot of black money is generated in the tobacco sector. Do you know that? You do not know So, this is one area on which the Finance Minister should concentrate.

As far as Defence is concerned, the allocation that has been made is quite satisfactory. Our neighbours are trying to concentrate on India. They are trying to destabilise our country. I thank the Finance Minister for giving a thrust to the Defence sector. It is of vital importance. The provision that has been made is quite large and I thank the Finance Minister for this

Now, coming to the alarming proportion of interest which the Government is paying. I think, this is a serious thing which has been continuing for years. And Rs. 46,000 crores have been provided for this. It is a big amount which the Government of India can use for other developmental purposes. Some of the hon. Members have also raised this issue. It is a matter of serious concern. The Finance Minister should also concentrate on this. The money that is be being paid by the Government by way of interest in respect of various saving schemes should be minimised. On the other hand, he has done a very wise ting by reducing the interest rate by one per cent which is quite welcome. There is a large-scale appreciation from the people who are getting money through the various financial institutions for industrial and other purposes. Another concession that has been given by the Finance Minister is in respect of capital goods industry. Sir, in the last three years or for that matter, in the last last five years, the capital goods industry is getting only a limited concession from the Government of India. Now, the Government of India is giving the necessary thrust to this area so that India can develop infrastructure industries with indigenous technology and indigenous equipment. Hitherto, we have been importing important machinery from abroad. And we have also been borrowing technology from abroad. With the concession given by the Finance Minister, the capital goods industry will fully utilise this

opportunity and they will help in developing the infrastructure for large-scale industries. Sir, one bungling is going on in this area. I wrote to the Commerce Minister. And I would also like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister. In countries like Germany and Japan, they have got some machinery which is junk and which is outmoded. What will they do with this machinery? They do a little painting and a little repairing. And they bring it as second-hand machinery into our country. They dump it in our country. This is happening. And the people who are importing that machinery quote a higher price here and thus they are also getting the benefit. This kind of imports are taking place as far as the second-hand machinery is concerned, in the capital goods sector. I want the Finance Minister to pay attention to this. He should see that the loopholes are plugged. And I am very glad that I received a reply from the Commerce Minister saying, "we are vigilant." I want the Finance Minister also to look into this aspect so that this particular area is taken care of. In the public sector when disinvestment scheme was started, there were objections from the Opposition parties, particularly from the Left and Janata Dal saying that this Government is going to close down the public sector units. The policy of the Government has been pronounced not only in this House but also outside by the Finance Minister and also by the hon. Prime Minister, not only in India but also abroad, saying that we will follow the middle path. The Prime Minister had also said that we are not going to close down the public sector units and wherever required, we will raise our resources through the public and see that the unviable public sector units become viable. Now, what is happening is, that to make those units viable, you are trying to pump money into them. The Government shoul have a clear-cut policy on this issue. If the industry is in the red and if it cannot be revived there should be a definite policy for it. What you are doing is, you are trying to club the profit-making unit and the loss-making unit together so that the public and the share market could be attracted and you are able to raise funds. But you are not able to revive the industrial units which have become sick. The Price Minister had said that if the industry could not be revived, we will not be able to re-open or run it. On those lines, you should have a clear-cut policy. Let the private sector take care of the units which are in the red. You have to take to the middle path.

Coming to small-scale industry, this year a lot of representations have been made to the Finance Minister because the Finance Minister did not differentiate between the old units and the new units which are now coming up in the country. He has removed the exemption enjoyed by smaller units earlier and because of this, small industrialists are suffering. I myself met the Finance Minister and made a representation relating to cosmetics industry. This industry has so far been dominated by the multinationals in this country excepting one or two larges houses like the Tatas and Birlas. Now, small industries are coming up, specially in the South. Take, for example, the shampoo sector about which I want to specifically make a mention. Presently, the persons who are manufacturing this item, shampoo, in packets do not have any marketing mechanism. They run it as a cottage industry in their place. In my own small town with a population of about 2,50,000 people, more than 5 thousand families are surviving on this industry earning about Rs. 30 to 40 thousand per year, and giving employment to rural people, without any support from the Government. Now that you have removed the exemption clause, they are not able to compete with the multinationals, for marketing their products. The Government does not give

them any support for marketing their products. There has been a great hue and cry from other cottage industries, from the Khadi and village industries because they do not have any in-built system for marketing. And all these industries are suffering. They are not able to market their produce in competition with other companies. As a result, all these cottage industries are suffering. Sir, the shampoo industry which is more than five years old. which is employing more than 40,000 persons in my place, is facing closure. They would not be able to run this industry. It is a common man's item. They are selling it in satchets. It costs just one rupee. This common man in the villages is using it. As I said, it gives employment to 40,000 persons. In this connection, I gave a rspresentation to the hon. Finance Minister. Kindly revive this industry. This is an age-old industry which has no in-built marketing mechanism. Now, new industries are coming up. Therefore, you should extend the concession for some more time. In regard to the representation that has been given to him, the Finance Minister can, through his own source, have a study. Somehow, you should try to help this industry which as I pointed out has no marketing mechanism of its own. They cannot fight with companies like Hindustan Lever which has got a wide marketing network. They can kill such small-scale industries. Therefore. I would plead with the Finance Minister to see that such industries are given protection by the Government by extending excise duty concessions so that there could be more generation of rural employmsnt.

Sir, it s a very good measure that the Finance Minister has taken in regard to fiscal management. We find that most of the States run into overdrafts. Some of the State Governments could not pay even salaries to their employees. By fiscal management alone, the Finance Minister would be able to control inflation. I know he is very serious about it. Immediately after the presentation of the Budget, he said that though we need not be worried about the fiscal deficit, it still had to be taken care of. He is very keen to see that it is taken care of this year.

Coming to my State, Pondicherry, the planning Commission allocated funds for this year, i.e. 1994-95. Then, we received a communication from the Finance Ministry saying that from our Plan allocation, Rs. 31 crores had been cut. Rs. 31 crores has been cut from the total allocation agreed to earlier. The Chief Minister received this letter. He was able to find out the reason for it. They said that this was because in the case of the other States also, a cut had been made. Sir, the Union Territory of Pondicherry is directly under the contol of the Central Government. It is a Union Territory with a Legislature, like Delhi. Members of Parliament from Delhi made a representation to the Planning Commission. The Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission gave an assurance that Delhi's Plan size would not be cut. But as far as our State is concerned, we have not receievd any positive reply so far. You wanted us to mobilise resources. We have done it. Therefore, you should allocate funds to us as per the ratio accepted by the Ninth Finance Commission. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to kindly see that the allocation which had been made for the Union Territory of Pondicherry is not cut because we are mainly dependent upon local resources and we need to support the developmental activities in the State in a big way.

In the end, I would say that it is a growth-oriented Budget. It not only helps the taxpayers, traders and industrialists, but it also gives an impetus to all-round development in the country. I support the Budget and I thank the Finance Minister for giving us a soft Budget. Thank you.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI (Karnataka): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, this long wait is worthwhile because however small the attendance is in the House. I find that at least the hon. Finance Minister is here.

SHRI M. A. BABY: Quality is important; quantity is not important.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: You are right.

Sir, when the hon. Finance Minister and the Government of which he is a part, had embarked upon the new economic policy; you would, perhaps, recall that I had broken ranks and supported them, while standing on this side.

Sir, I still maintain that the Government has struck a right course. It is on the right track. And when I heard the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, what struck me as most remarkable was the last paragraph of his speech which he ended up with a peroration, the first part of which made me feel proud as an Indian citizen. He told the House, where he spoke, that "this Budget is inspired by a firm conviction that India has all the material and human resources to be a front-ranking nation of the world." I fully share this sentiment and I fully share this intellectual conviction of the hon. Finance Minister, but Sir, those of us who have been concerned about the direction in which the country is going and those of us who have been concerned for quite some time, have always been confused by the paradox that Indians wherever they go, they make a success of themselves, wherever they go, they not only make a success of themselves but they win the affection and they win the respect and confidence of those with whom they compete and amidst whom they operate. So, Sir; the paradox is that while Indians do so well, India never does so well and has never done so well. What is happening to those human resources of which very proudly the Finance Minister reminds us? Our human resources seem to be flowering forth in alien quarters and outside the country, but something goes wrong with them when they operate within our own borders. Sir, the answer has been provided by the Finance Minister himself to this paradox. The answer that he has given is an answer worth pondering about. I hope what he has said is going to be taken note of by the Government to which he belongs, by his Prime Minister and by others. He has reminded us of the famous words of Rabindranath Tagore in the final peroration where he said that he wanted to built an India where "the clear stream of reason has not lost its way into the dreary desert sand of dead habit." I hope the Finance Minister has asked himself that when he started this new policy. He started this new policy by telling the House that.

Indian economy was a shattered economy and he said that 'we embark upon the awful task"—the awful task as he put it—of rebuilding the economy which he found in a shattered state. Sir, why was the economy in a shattered state? Why had we arrived at that point in our economic growth where we had to break completely with the past traditions and methods of solving our economic problems and enter into a completely new method of dealing with those problems? I hope the Finance Minister has pondered over this In a budget speech one does not try to make political capital and one does not apportion blame. but one thing must be said that very often we on this side and some of the leaders of our political parties on this side. have been blame for having produced the kind of economic chaos that Mr. Finance Minister had to deal with. This must be repelled and it will do no good to the Treasury Benches to continue to lay the blame for all the economic ills

upon the Opposition parties that have occasionally come into power for brief interludes of time. I wish to ask, did this clear stream of reason which does not get diverted into a dry desert, start for the first time in June 1991? Or was it flowing also from 1946, 1947 and 1948 when this ruling party came to power? So, Sir, if we are to go by the clear flow of this stream of reason; I think; looking back to the last 45 or 46 years the blame must lie squarely with those who are now quoting Rabindranath Tagore. But Sir, this is not an occasion to allocate blame. Let us, therefore, not attack one another and let us not find out who did what. Let us now think of the future.

We must start with an accepted confession of the Finance Minister that in 1991, when he started the Indian economy was in complete doldrums and it is with the doldrums that he has to deal with. He has been at the helm of affairs for the last three years, and this is the fourth budget which he has proudly presented. But he has expressed in his budget his own failures, his own shortcomings and the non-fulfilment of his projections and expectations which he had harboured when he presented the previous budgets. What is the reasons? And I hope he has pondered over it. And, Sir, some of the reasons which he has attempted to give for the failures which he confesses to are reasons which I don't share. The reason is to be found in one part of his peroration; and in his peroration he says, "There is immense danger if we falter or appear indecisive.' And if the policies upon which the Government embarked have not yielded fruits which they were expected to yield; or if you have fallen short of your targets; you have fallen short bacause this is precisely what has happened; you have faltered and you have appeared indecisive. And this is the thesis which I wish to develop a little bit during the short time that I have at my disposal.

Sir, if an honest introspection and analysis has been done of the shattered state of the economy—and I came to discover the real causes—, the real causes lie not in any fault or deficit in the savings of this poor country , because the economists and their records and their statistics disclose that from 1950 to 1984 the national savings in India had jumped from 10 per cent to 22 per cent and, therefore, the fault primarily has not been of savings. The fault has been of productivity, and the productivity targets have failed. And they have failed for four principal reasons, which very distinguished economists have pointed out to us.

The first reason—and which the Finance Minister will take note of, because unless this factor is totally neutralized, there is going to be no success of any economic policies, however theoretically sound those policies might be—is the extensive bureaucratic control over production, investment and trade. I suggest to the Finance Minister that he must pick up a few young lawyers. good brilliant lawyers, put India's Statute Book in their charge, ask them to examine the hundreds of statutes which exist upon our Statute Book; and those statutes purporting to deal with trade, commerce, industry, distribution of goods, distribution of services and so on examine those statutes and find those sections of each of those statutes in which power is given either to the Government or to officers of the Government to deal with the economic process. In other words, Sir, the whole Statute Book now requires to be scanned for the purpose of discovering where the bureaucratic tentacles have spread into the economic process, and these tentacles must now be abolished, and they must be promptly abolished. One of the reasons why I supported the new policies was that I believed—and I have always believed—that India is poor because there is corruption in this country.

5.00 P.M.

Because of corruption there is no equal and fair distribution of wealth and the Gross Domestic Product. There are too many persons who take an unfair share of the national cake. That is why the real products, even of our efficiency and our labour, do not percolate to the levels to which they should percolate. Unless you dismantle the bureaucratic and political control over the economic process, you shall not register the kind of success which your policies must give you. This is the project upon which you must immediately embark and dismantle the holds and tentacles. You have now given up the inward-looking trade and investment policies. I was just talking to one of my colleagues. He told me very gracefully. " I understand you are supporting the liberalisation policy, but how about globalisation?" To that a short answer has been given by an extremely distinguished economist who says that the tele-communications, computers, transportation *logistic revolution* have permitted global sourcing and developed a world capital market. Both have made it easier for poor countries to export to rich countries and for rich countries to source abroad in poor countries. Effectively everyone now has an access to the same world's capital market, more equal access to the capitalists has reduced the edge that being born in rich countries used to give. If we had not participated in the new global market that has come into existence, we would have been following the same old folly and we would not have been able to take the benefits of the changes that are now taking place the world over. The world has changed and a certain system has failed. We discovered much to our amazement that the Soviet Union was not a great military power. We also discovered that it was never a great economic power. These discoveries do not mean that anybody has to take the blame for it. The system failed. It is nobody's fault. It is certainly not the fault of the Indian Communist Party or those who belong to the Communist party or those who wedded themselves to the old Communist doctrine. Systems change and systems do not remain for long. They are not immortal. Like human beings they too must change. The system has collapsed. There is nothing to be ashamed of. The constitution of communism will always remain. Communism has succeeded permanently in humanising the face of capitalism and has given to capitalism a generous dose, a generous transfusion of the blood of compassion and the blood of concern for the downtrodden and for the poor people. This contribution of socialism and communism will never be forgotten. therefore, there is nothing to be ashamed of. But the system failed. And once the system failed—we were partners and participants in that system—due to the mistaken policies of our previous leaders. There is nothing to be ashamed of in acknowledging that those policies have got to be changed.

The third and the most copious cause which I wish to refer to—and this is where the halting nature of the Finance Minister's own policies comes into play—is that there has been an incompetent and corrupt public sector, much of which is totally unnecessary. My suggestion is—and this is a suggestion, which I am making, not for the first time, but I have made it years ago—that in industrial units or in a group of units which are not economically productive, you cannot expect high returns. A Marwari money-lender can produce 21 per cent return on your investment. And you have pumped thousands and thousand of crores of rupees of tax-payers' money into this ideologically buttressed units of production, and Mr. Jagesh Desai, as always was today able to say that the

public sector has not completely failed, they have produced Rs. 3,000 crores of profit. But, Rs. 3,000 crores of profit on what investment? Sir, the enormous amount of investment that has been made, you take into account the 3000 figure. It is really about one per cent. It is the twenty-one division of the profit which an ordinary [illegible] der in the market will be able to produce upon investment.

I said ten years ago that the public sector in this country was totally vital. There are six items where it is totally vital and there the public sector should remain. whatever be its productivity, whatever be its incompetence, we cannot get rid of it That is Defence. Atomic Energy, Coal Petroleum, Railways and selective mining sectors. Apart from these, the public sector should be disposed of lock, stock and barrel at distress prices.

At this point, I wish to dispel another notion. I have just dispelled one attack which the Congressmen have habitually levelled against the leaders of the Opposition. But now I wish to dispel an attack just made by the Opposition against the Finance Minister and his party and his policies. It has been said that this is a decline of our economic sovereignty, we are selling out to the multinationals and so on and so forth and the last three Budgets including the fourth one are the result of the international pressures and for the ladies and gentlemen in the IMF and the World Bank. This is very unfair According to me, this is unfair because the policies which Mr. Manmohan Singh is following: whether he wishes to own or not, are policies which people like me have been advocating in this country for the last 40 to 50 years. The great Mr. Rajaji advocated these policies. The great Minoo Masani advocated these policies before he became a socialist and before he became a disillusioned antisocialist. These policies have been propagating them.

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Before he became a socialist... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI RAM JETHMELANI: During the short interval he associated himself with these policies.... (*Interruptions*) ... Therefore, it is wrong to say that these are policies which are being advocated by economists of repute. Some of them are Mr. Manmohan Singh's friends and classmates in the universities, who have been advocating these policies. For example, Justice Bhagwati and Mr. Ashok Mehta have been advocating these policies and we have been advocating these policies for a long time, irrespective of whichever party I belonged to. Therefore, please do not give credit to the IMF. In 1991 we were faced with a shattered economy and you could not restore this economy and get out of the clutches of this shattered economy extended by foreign aid and that foreign aid must require a quality of aid-worthiness and aid-worthiness cannot be determined by the figure you want to borrow. It has got to be determined to some extent by the creditor. That means he is entitled to know that he is advancing to a creditor who is worthwhile. (Time bell) I would like to mention two or three points in two minutes. I thought that you have promised to give me five finutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI (SHANKR DAYAL SINGH): No. You belong to a group where there are eight speakers who want to speak.

SHRI RAM JETHMALANI: Then I will quickly rush through. In the opening part of his Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister referred to the lethargy which had overtaken the capital goods industry. He said that, otherwise, everything was right with the industrial growth But he said that this particular secto has been lethargic. I cannot reconcile this with a later statement in his speech wherein he says that there was a Rs. 2000 crore—shortfall

in the excise duty due to recession in some high revenue yielding industries. Now which are those high revenue ylelding industries? Are they the same as the capital goods industries or are these different? I hope he will resolve this issue and resolve this doubt which I seriously entertain.

Sir, last year Rs. 5,700 crores were given to the nationalised banks to make provision for bad and doubtful debts. Almost the same amount, Rs. 5,600 crores, less by Rs. 100 crores is again being given this year for the same purpose. Now, Sir, Mr. Ashok Mitra, I yesterday, complained that there was no tender in this Budget speech. Sir, one method of taking away the tender from the Budget speech is to resort to this kind of 'gobbledygook' which word you must have seen in the English dictionary, Mr. Finance Minister, to use involved jargons so that the real sense of what you mean to say is totally suppressed. What you really mean to say is that this money had been stolen from the banks by politicians and their favourites and these are bad debts and now, we took to transferring monies from the exchequer to these banks to make up for the loss created by a bad investment and credit debts which have got to be written off. Sir, it is true that you have created some kind of a Special Recovery Tribunal. But please do not lay much store by it because all these debts are totally unsecured. You will be wasting time. You will neither find the debtor, nor will you find recovery. You will be carrying these Tribunal orders in your hands and wasting more funds on recoveries which, you know, you will not be able to recover. You have promised that there is going to be, now, adequate communication of information about the defaulters. This information about defaulters must be communicated not when suits are field, but they must be communicated when the first default takes place in the return of the loan. It must be communicated to every single banking and financial institution and you will have the use of a computerised system so that anybody who can press about a prospective debtor who goes for funds. I know it for a fact that from a branch office of a bank communication goes to the Reserve Bank. It reaches another clerk in the Reserve Bank who knows nothing about what the subject-matter is. The process of real trial has taken about six months and by the time he writes another explanatory note, another one year has expired.

The Finance Minister promises amendment to the Company law and I understand that a new Amendment Bill, a new Company law, is on the anvil. There are three things which have to be taken care of; the honesty of the prospectors, the transparency of the balance-sheets and the role of the Company Law Board. I say it from my experience—and this is no reflection on anybody—that some members of the Company Law Board have, certainly, not distinguished themselves either for their competency or for their integrity and the Company Law Board is exercising paowers which once vested in the High Courts and these powers must be shifted back to the High Courts.

Lastly, I would like to say a few words about one of the most copious causes of our economic failure, and that is the prevalent corruption. I do not wish to devote much time. It is a phenomenon with which the Finance Minister is familiar. But I hoped the Finance Minister who came to be a Finance Minister with a clean slate, with no strings of a politician, with no kind of attributes which we normally associate with a politician, would reform the system and not himself become a victim of the system. Here, I find, from his Budget, that he has picked up already a fair amount of flattery, a fair amount of variation from the historical truth and a fair amount of shying a away from calling a spade a spade, corruption. Unless you deal with it, what-

ever your 'ism', whether it is capitalism or communism or socialism or any other 'ism', India will remain poor and the poor shall remain and become poorer. Deal with that firmly and you will have the support of the entire nation.

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, पांच बजे स्पेशल मेंशन का समय था । (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सुबह यह तय हुआ था कि पांच बजे यहां पर स्पेशल मेंशन लिए जाएंगे । यह उस समय हाऊस मे पूछकर के घोषणा की गई थी कि ठीक पांच बजे इसको शुरू किया जाएगा । अब पांच बजे के बजाय, सवा पांच बज चुके हैं, अब आप स्पेशल मेंशन को यहां पर लीजिए । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . पहले सुबह 12 बजे का तय हुआ था, (व्यवधान) . . . फिर 5 बजे की बात हुई । तो पहले स्पेशल मेंशन लिए जाने चाहिए।

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : बारह बजे तो स्पेशल मेंशन का बारह बजा दिया गया । अब तो करा दीजिए । . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . .

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خاں اعظمی :

بارہ بجے تو اسپیشل مینشن کا بارہ بجا دیا گیا - اب تو کرا دیجئے - . . . (مداخلت) . . .]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA): . . . The Business Advisory Committee had decided that the House would sit late to complete the business, if necessary. There are a number of speakers who are still wanting to speak on the Budget. We are prepared to sit. But if the Members would like to guillotine the discussion, we have no problem. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: No, no. If the House decides something, you can't change it off and on. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMAI MARGARET ALVA: Sir, I am sorry to say that the Members who are now speaking do not come to the Business Advisory Committee's meeting. Their leaders agree with something. Their leaders said that they would sit late, if necessary, so that the Members could participate in the Budget discussion. Tomorrow, there are three Ordinances to be passed. Tomorrow is the last day as far as official business is concerned. The day after tomorrow is the Private Members' day. So, tomorrow, the whole day, we have three Ordinances which are going to be completed. Therefore, there will not be time for the Budget. If you do not want the Budget discussion, I have no problem. (*Interruptions*)

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री : माननीय उपसभापति जी, जो उस समय चयर ने निश्चय किया था, उस पर अमल होना चाहिए, पांच के बजाय सवा पांच बज गए हैं । . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . . . .

उपसभाध्य : श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : अच्छी बात है । शास्त्री जी, बैठ जाइए । . . . . (**व्यवधान**) . .

SHRI S. VIDUTHLAI VIRUMBI: Sir, we can continue the Budget discussion till mid-night ater the Special Mentions are over. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, after the Special Mentions are over we can continue the Budget discussion.

श्री जगदीश प्रसाद माथुर: उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, सुबह भी यह बात हुई थी कि पांच बजे स्पशल मेंशन लिए जाएंगे । बजट की चर्चा चूंकि लम्बी चलेगी, इसलिए पहले स्पेशल मेंशन हो जाएगे । जब चेयर ने स्पेशल मेंशन के लिए पांच बजे कह दिया था, तो उसके साथ न्याय किया जाए क्योंकि बाकी लोग अपना कार्यक्रम ऐसा बनाकर आए हैं पांच बज कहने के बाद, तो पहले स्पेशल मेंशन को ले लिया जाए ।

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, kindly take up the Special Mentions. After the Special Mentions are completed, we can continue with the Budget discussion. (*Interruptions*)

श्रीमती कमला सिंहा (बिहार) : यह तय हुआ था कि पांच बजे स्पेशल

†[ ] Transliteration in Arabic Script.

मेंशन होगा, आप यह नहीं कर सकते । ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री : आप... **(व्यवधान)** ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह): आप भरी बात सुनिए । शास्त्री जी, आप बैठिए ।

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री : आप अनुमति तो दें ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : आप बैठिए तो । सभा की अनुमति की जरुरत वहां होती है जहां कोई बहुत कट्रोवर्सी हो । आपकी बात हमने सुन ली है । मैंने पहले चूंकि इनका नाम पुकारा था, ये शुरु कर लें, उसके तुरंत बाद स्पेशल मेंशन शुरु कर देंगे ।

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा इसमें 6.00 बज जाएंगे ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह): नहीं, इनको शुरु करने दीजिए ।

श्री अहमद मोहम्मदभाई पटेल (गुजरात) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, आपने जनरल बजट पर जो मुझे बोलने का मौक दिया, उसके लिए मैं आपका आभारी हूं । सबसे पहले मैं वित्त मत्री जी को तहेदिल मैं मुबारकबाद देना चाहूगा ... **(व्यवधान)** ...

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह) : बस । अब आप समाप्त करें और कल अपना भाषण जारी रखें ।

श्री अहमद मोहम्मदभाई पटेल : मैं बहुत ही कम समय लूंगा, दस मिनट में खत्म कर दूंगा ।

उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह): नहीं, आप स्पेशल मेंशन के बाद कटौत्यू करेंगे । अब हम स्पेशल मेंशन लेते हैं ।

I have heard everybody. Now, I am giving my suggestions. Don't worry at all.

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Mr. Vice-Chairman, you cannot rule like that. *(Interruptions)*

SPECIAL MENTIONS ..

Threat to Environment due to felling of trees

श्री विष्णु कांत शास्त्री (उत्तर प्रदेश) : माननीय उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से इस सदन का और भारत सरकार के पर्यावरण मंत्रालय का ध्यान एक बहुत भयावह घटना की आशंका की ओर आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं । आज के "नवभारत टाइम्स" में मुख-पृष्ठ पर यह विशेष समाचार छपा है कि हिमाचल सरकार लाखों की सख्या में गुप-चुप पेड़ काटने की साजिश बना रही है । मैं आपको बताना चाहता हूं कि अर्थ-लालसा से प्रेरित होकर वर्तमान हिमाचल सरकार ने लाखों पेड़ काटने की योजना बनाई है, जिनमें डेढ़ लाख पेड़ बिल्कुल हरे-भरे हैं । मैं इस सदन का ध्यान इस तथ्य की ओर दिलाना चाहता हूं कि अगर ये लाखों पेड़ एक अरब रुपए के लोभ के कारण काट दिए जाएगे तो पूरा हिमाचल प्रदेश ही नहीं, सम्पूर्ण भारतवर्ष पर्यावरण की दृष्टि से निरावरण हो जाएगा । इस प्रकार का अत्याचार करने वाली हिमाचल प्रदेश की वर्तमान सरकार के ऊपर नियत्रंण और अकुंश लगाया जाना चाहिए । मैं इस सदन का ध्यान आकृष्ट करना चाहता हूं कि श्रीमती इंदिरा गांधी ने 1983 में व्यापारिक स्तर पर बड़े पैमाने पर काटे जाने वाली वन सम्पदा को बचाने के लिए कानून बनाकर निर्देश दिया था कि हरे-भरे पेड़ नहीं काटे जाएगे ।

[उपसभाध्यक्ष (श्री वी० नारायणसामी पीठासीन हुए]

1983 से यह नियम चालू है । हमारी भा०ज०पा० सरकार ने हिमाचल प्रदेश में न केवल वनों का सरक्षण किया बल्कि वनों का बचाव करने के लिए अनेक प्रकार की योजनाए बनाई और यह प्रमाण है कि भाजपा की सरकार के समय इस वन सम्पदा की बहुत ही समृद्धि हुई । मैं अपको यह बताना चाहता हूं कि इस प्रकार के विनाश की योजना तो हिन्दी के बड़े कवि जय शंकर प्रसाद की उक्ति को सत्य सिद्ध करती है कि जो तुच्छ अर्थ लाभ के कारण इन उपकारी पेड़ों को काटते हैं वे लोहे की कुल्हाड़ी से नहीं अपनी दुबुद्धि की कुल्हाड़ी से इन पेड़ों को काटते हैं । मैं आपसे अनुमति चाहूगा कि मैं वह पूरी कविता इस सदन में सुनाऊ :

"सरिता सुकूलन में तपसी बने से तरू,
सरल स्वभाव खड़े हृदय उदार ते ।
छाया देत काहू को पथिक जौन तापित है,
तीछन दिवाकर ते दुखित दवार ते।
नवल प्रमोद सौ करत हिय मोदमय,
सुन्दर सुस्वादु फल देत निज डार ते ।
स्वारथ में मूढ़ नर थोरे निज लाभ हेतु,
तऊ ताहि काटत हैं कुमति कुठार ते।"

अपनी कुमति के कुठार से, दुबुद्धि की कुल्हाड़ी से पेड़ काटने की भर्त्सना कवि ने की है । यहां तो पेड़ों को लाखों की संख्या में कटवाकर यह दुर्बुद्धि, सामूहिक दुर्बुद्धि आत्मघात की ओर ले जा रही है। इसलिए में आपसे और आपके माध्यम से माननीय कमलनाथ जी से यह अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा और उनको स्मरण दिलाना चाहूंगा कि आज सुबह ही वे पर्यावरण मंत्रालय की तरफ से यहां बहुत से अच्छे-अच्छे वायदे कर गए हैं । आप लोगों में से बहुतों को मालूम होगा कि माननीय कमलनाथ जी ने हम लोगों को एक व्यक्तिगत पत्र लिख कर यह आग्रह किया है कि जो एक करोड़ खर्च करने की योजना चालू करने का हमको अधिकार दिया गया है, उसके अन्तर्गत हम वनरोपण करें । मैं माननीय कमलनाथ जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या वे हिमाचल प्रदेश की सरकार की इस आत्मघाती लोभमयी योजना को बंद कर भारत के पर्यावरण की रक्षा करेंगे और साबित करेंगे कि वे एवं पर्यावरण मंत्रालय अपने देश की वन सम्पदा की रक्षा के कर्त्तव्य के प्रति निष्ठावान हैं । धन्यवाद ।

Demands of non-Graduate Veterinary Practitioners

SHRI J. S. RAJU (Tamil Nadu): Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the protest march by the Veterinary Services Federation of India on 9th March, 1994 demanding implementation of their charter of demands. The Union Government speaks volumes about the need to protect both the wild animals and the livestock. Only two weeks before, the hon. Minister for Agriculture, Dr. Balram Jakhar, said "The energy produced by the livestock of the country is worth Rs. 1,000 crores a year. But it is unfortunate that these over 60,000 non-graduate veterinary practitioners in whose hands the well-being of these animals rests, are not given their due."

It is very regrettable, even after the announcement of the Fifth Pay Commission, not even the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations have been implemented as regards these Veterinary Practitioners. The principle of 'equal pay for equal work' for the non-graduate veterinary practitioners all over the country, as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission and prescribed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, has not been brought into force. Grant of risk allowance, strongly recommended by the Pay Commission, has been ignored. These practitioners have to treat animals affected by rabies, anthrax brucellosis etc. and run the risk of contacting these diseases. Therefore, the Centre would do well to give equal pay and also risk allowance to these non-graduate practitioners. Besides this, they have been demanding the constitution of National Board for Veterinary professional examinations, provision of in-service training to non-graduate veteninary practitioners, as recommended by the National Commission on Agriculture, grant of professional status to the non-graduate veterinary practitioners as registered veterinary practitioners, adequate promotion prospects and time-bound promotions. These are their major demands.

Having realised the need to promote and support agriculture in the country, the Directorate of Extension under the Union Ministry of Agriculture formulated a scheme, providing incentives to agricultural extention workers. It is a welcome scheme. But I wonder why that scheme has not covered the workers in the veterinary and animal husbandary fields Without livestock agriculture in India would come to a standstill. Therefore, the existing scheme of incentives be extended to the veter-

nary and animal husbandry fields also. National and State level merit awards should be given to meritorious persons in these fields.

On 9th of this month the non-graduate veterinary practitioner took out a symbolic march towards Parliament after having gathered in Delhi from various parts of the country undergoing a lot of hardships They were forced to stage this march when their weapon of ahimsa had repeatedly failed. Therefore, I call upon the Government to act immmediately and redress their grievances without using the delaying tactics any more.

Proposal to Privatise Insurance companies on the recommendations of the Malhotra Committee

SHRI MOTRU HANUMANTHA RAO (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to make a Special Mention of the dangerous move ahea of privatising the insurance sector. All of us know that the Malhotra Committee has recommended the privatisation of both the prestigious Life Insurance Corporation of India and the General Insurance Corporation of India which are run in the public sector. This proposal of the Malhotra Committee has created a lot of confusion, commotion, agitation leading to dharnas all over the country by the employees of the L.I.C., the G.I.C., agents policy holders and the public.

I condemn this move of privatisation as a very dangerous anti-national act which defeats the very purpose of nationalising them by the Nehru Government in 1956 and in 1971 respectively. This financial resource which was held in the private sector earlier was not available for nation building activities Hence they were taken over by the Government and ever since them these institutions have been rendering marvellous service to the people and the nation.

The Government had invested a meagre Rs. 5 crores and got its dividends besides realising Rs. 754 crores towards tax revenue. It is like a gold mine which accumulated about Rs. 411000 crores and about Rs. 6,306 crores in just one year 1992-93. Similarly, the G.I.C. could accumulate nearly Rs. 4,964 crores. The total amount of these two national Corporations comes to nearly Rs. 46,000 crores and it has been put to serving their policy holders as well as nation-building activities and particularly to help the social welfare measures taken up by the Government. The L I.C. itself has spared Rs. 36,300 crores towards serving the people. Of this gigantic amount, 79.7 per cent has been rendered to the Government of India, State Governments and public sector undertakings and corporations. It also helped co-operative sector to the tune of 4.6 per cent and the private sector to the tune of 15.7 per cent. To put it in a nutshell these two national Corporations have been helping the nation as a *Kalpa Vruksha* and *Kamadhenu*.

They involve the interest of nearly 2 lakh employees, 5 lakh agents and millions of policy holders. The service record of these Corporations stand head and shoulders above many other insurance corporations in the world, either in public sector or in private sector.

Therefore, any move to privatise these Corporations is a sinister act which tends to put all this gold mine in the hands of private big business which would only make use of these funds for private profit The Government had been offering all starts of filmsy excuse to privatise public sector units. It cannot even bring in any reason like loss-making or scam in this connection as in the case of Indian Airlines or banking services. It is a part of a sheer mad drive for privatisisig everything indisoriminately to help profiteering. Prostrating before the Euro money the Government has been liberalising and surrendering every sovereign right which makes our country self-reliant at the behest of IMF and World

Bank. Otherwise, it could not have set up this Malhotra Committee with a single point reference to privatisation posibility.

Restructuring of management at all levels is to be undertaken within six months and computerisation process is to be over before 12 to 18 months as per the Malhotra Committee recommendations. It matters little for the Committee if scores of thousands of employees are rendered unemployed in the process.

Therefore, I call upon all those people who cherish national prosperity and self-reliance to protest with all vehemence against this move of the Government of India and prevail upon it to bring the Malhotra Committee recommendations for discussion in the Parliament before any decision is taken.

श्रीमती सरला माहेश्वरी (पश्चिमी बंगाल) : माननीय सदस्य ने जो प्रस्ताव रखा है और जिस तरह से एलआईसी और जीआईसी निगमों का निजीकरण हो रहा है वह बहुत ही खेदजनक है । मैं समझती हूं आर्थिक उदारीकरण की नीति के चलते इसको बंद किया जाना चाहिए । मल्होत्रा कमेटी की सिफारिशों को मद्देनजर रखते हुए प्राइवेटाइजेशन बंद किया जाना चाहिए ।

Need to set up a Zonal Railway Head Office in Bihar

श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा (बिहार) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन के जरिये से सरकार के पास बिहार से सम्बन्धित कुछ मांग रखना चाहती हूं । बिहार की हमेशा ही उपेक्षा की गई है । बिहार में जोनल रेलवे मुख्यालय की मांग काफी पुरानी है । वर्तमान में भारतीय रेल 9 जोन में बंटा हुआ है । इनके मुख्यालय बंबई, कलकत्ता, नई दिल्ली, गोरखपुर, मालीगांव, मद्रास और सिकंदराबाद में हैं । उक्त जोनल विभाजन के अनुसार 4 रेलवे जोन का कार्य क्षेत्र बिहार राज्य में पड़ता है, जैसे, पूर्वी रेलवे, दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे, पूर्वोत्तर रेलवे एवं उत्तर-पूर्व सीमांत रेलवे । किन्तु इन चारों के मुख्यालय बिहार प्रदेश से बाहर हैं । राज्य सरकार द्वारा रेलवे के साथ विकासात्मक कार्यों एवं अन्य मुद्दों पर सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में होने वाली कठिनाइयों का अंदाजा लगाया गया है । बारम्बार बिहार सरकार भारत सरकार को लिखती भी रही है । मैं इस विषय में कुछ और जानकारी देना चाहूंगी । बिहार में रेलवे लाइन की लंबाई वर्ष 86–87 के आंकड़ों के अनुसार लगभग 6 हजार किलोमीटर है जो पूरे देश के रेलवे की लंबाई का 9 प्रतिशत है । जनसंख्या के दृष्टिकोण से बिहार देश का दूसरा सबसे बड़ा राज्य है । रेलवे की आय के दृष्टिकोण से बिहार का महत्वपूर्ण योगदान है । पूर्व एवं दक्षिण पूर्व रेलवे जो सम्पूर्ण रेलवे के माल ढुलाई का अधिकांश भार वहन करते हैं—इसी प्रदेश में मुख्य रूप से कार्यरत हैं । एक संकीर्ण दृष्टिकोण से भी यदि अनुमान लगाया जाये तो केवल कोयला के परिवहन से ही बिहार राज्य रेलवे की कुल माल ढुलाई का लगभग 18 प्रतिशत आय देता है । और यदि सभी खनिजों एवं तैयार माल की ढुलाई का योग लिया जाये तो यह 30 प्रतिशत से ऊपर पहुंचता है ।

इन समस्त बिंदुओं के औचित्य पर प्रश्न लगाते हुए और बिहार की मांग को अनदेखा करते हुए रेल मंत्रालय ने सरीन कमेटी की अनुशंसा के आधार पर 4 नये जोन बनाने का निर्णय लिया । जिनका मुख्यालय क्रमशः बंगलोर, जबलपुर, अजमेर और इलाहाबाद रखा जाना निश्चित हुआ । इसी प्रकार से बिहार द्वारा वर्षों से की जा रही मांग को भाषाई, क्षेत्रीयता एवं संकीर्णता के दायरे में आंक कर अवहेलना की गई । इसमें संदेह नहीं कि किसी भी तर्क की कसौटी पर बंगलौर, अजमेर, जबलपुर एवं इलाहाबाद के चयन को पटना से बेहतर सिद्ध नहीं किया जा सकता है ।

पिछले साल मुख्यमंत्री और रेल मंत्री के बीच में बात हुई थी । रेल मंत्री ने उन दिनों बिहार का दौरा किया था । रेल मंत्री ने बिहार की मांग को न्यायोचित माना । उन्होंने यह निर्णय भी किया हम जल्दी बिहार में एक रेलवे जोनल कार्यालय की स्थापना करेंगे । इसकी उन्होंने सार्व-

[श्रीमती कमला सिन्हा]

जनिक मंच से घोषणा भी की थी । यह भी उन्होंने कहा था कि बिहार सरकार को भूमि और अन्य सुविधाएं देनी होंगी। बिहार सरकार ने ये सब सुविधाएं उपलब्ध करा कर भारत सरकार के पास एक पत्र भी भेजा है । 8-11-93 को यह चिट्ठी जा चुकी है । लेकिन रेल मंत्री अभी भी चुपचाप बैठे हुए है। मैं सदन के माध्यम से आप से मांग करती हूं कि सरकार तत्काल बिहार सरकार के इस पत्राचार के ऊपर ध्यान देते हुए, बिहार की मांग को ध्यान में रखते हुए बिहार में रेलवे जोनल कार्यालय की स्थापना करें।

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : मैं भी इसकी पुरजोर ताईद करता हूं ।

Supply of F-16 fighter Air Craft to Pakistan by USA

SHRI K. R. MALKANI (Delhi): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, efforts are afoot in Washington to sell seventy-one F-16 fighters to Pakistan. These are deep penetration strike aircraft. They can pose a serious threat to the security of India. The position today is that India has about 50 planes of this type. Pakistan has about 30. If 71 more planes are sold to Pakistan, then Pakistan's strength in this particular respect will be double that of India. This will be a very destabilising factor and it can lead to a serious arms race. This is dangerous. The irony is that American law itself forbids this kind of sales. Under the Pressler Amendment, any country engaged in nuclear weapons programme cannot get arms from the US. But the US Government has taken the position saying that this will be a one time exception. Washington has been making so many exceptions, one after another, that exceptions have become the rule. All the time Washington is tilting in the direction of Pakistan. It reminds me of the leaning Tower of Pisa which leans only in one direction. In this particular context, it leans only in favour of Pakistan.

The Indian Government has been saying that this matter is only at the proposal stage. But it will not take long for it to come to the disposal stage because big business is involved here and the industrial—military complex of America will be very much interested in this business which involves more than half a billion dollars. I would, therefore, suggest that the country take note of this serious threat to our defence and the Government of India should draw the immediate attention of Washington to this thing and tell them that we in India, the Government and the people of India, will look upon a deal like this as a very unfriendly act. Thank you.

प्रो. विजय कुमार मल्होत्रा (दिल्ली): उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदया, मलकानी जी ने जो प्रश्न उठाया है, मैं चाहता हूं कि देश इसकी गंभीरता को अच्छी तरह से पहचाने । अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति पहले कश्मीर के बारे में, फिर पंजाब के बारे में वक्तव्य देकर भारत विरोधी एक के बाद एक इस प्रकार के कदम उठा रहे हैं जिससे भारत को हानि हो रही है । वन टाइम एक्सेप्शन करके प्रेसलर ला को तोड़कर यह पाकिस्तान को 71 एफ-16 एयर क्राफ्ट मुहैया कराने जा रहे हैं । यह भारत के लिये निहायत खतरनाक बात है । उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, अमेरिका परमाणु अप्रसार की जो बात कर रहा है, इससे उसका खोखलापन साबित हो रहा है । अमेरिका मानवाधिकार की जो बात कर रहा है इससे उसका खोखलापन साबित हो रहा है और एक के बाद एक ऐसे कदम उठा रहे हैं । पाकिस्तान के विदेश मंत्री ने अभी उजबेगिस्तान में घोषणा की थी कि अगर भारत और पाकिस्तान का मसला हल नहीं हुआ तो दक्षिण एशिया में परमाणु युद्ध हो जायेगा। इसलिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं 31 मार्च की डेड लाइन—31 मार्च की तिथि पाकिस्तान ने तय की है और यह कहा है कि इस तिथि तक उनको ये प्लेन मिल जाने

चाहिये । अमेरिका उसके आगे झुक गया है और प्रेसलर ला को तोड़कर वह सीनेट में जा रहा है और 31 मार्च से पहले-पहले पाकिस्तान को 36 एयर क्राफ्ट मिल जायेंगे, यह निश्चित दिखायी दे रहा है । इसलिये हिन्दुस्तान को अमेरिका को बताना चाहिये यह अनफ्रैंडली ऐक्ट है और साथ ही साथ उसे अपनी तैयारी करनी चाहिये और उसको ऐटम बम बनाने की तरफ पूरे जोरों से जाना चाहिये । ऐटम बम जब हम बना लेंगे तो पाकिस्तान जैसे देश, चीन जैसे देश की ऐटम बम की धमकी हमारे ऊपर नहीं रहेगी । इसलिये भारत सरकार को इस संबंध में जल्दी कदम उठाना चाहिये ।

NEED TO REHABILITATE THE SIKH FAMILIES AFFECTED BY THE 1984 RIOTS.

श्री राम गोपाल यादव (उत्तर प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपके माध्यम से गवर्नमेंट का ध्यान एक संवेदनशील मसले की तरफ आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं । महोदय, दिल्ली के 1984 के दंगों में जो लोग विस्थापित हो गये थे उनमें से 375 परिवार वापस आ गये हैं और अब दिल्ली में उनके रिहैब्लीटेशन का मामला उनके सामने आ खड़ा हुआ है ।

मान्यवर, यह 375 परिवार अब अपने ही घर में बेघर हैं । बच्चों से ले कर वृद्ध और वृद्धाएं सब फुटपाथों पर, अनाथालयों में या सड़कों पर किसी तरह गुजर-बसर कर रहे हैं । यह लोग दिल्ली के उपराज्यपाल से, माननीय मुख्य मंत्री जी से और गृह राज्य मंत्री जी से भी मिल चुके हैं और अपनी व्यथा को सुना चुके हैं । लेकिन ऐसा लगता है कि जैसे सारा प्रशासन संवेदनहीन हो गया हो । मैं आपसे अनुरोध करना चाहूंगा कि इन लोगों को जो पूरी तरह से असहाय और निराश्रित हैं, दिल्ली में फिर से रिहेबिलिटेट करने की व्यवस्था की जाए । इनके बच्चे जो स्कूल जाने लायक हैं, जो स्कूलों में पढ़ते थे, उनकी मुफ्त शिक्षा की व्यवस्था की जाए । कम से कम हर परिवार के एक व्यक्ति को जिस लायक हो, उसको नौकरी दी जाए ताकि यह अपना गुजर बसर कर सके धन्यवाद ।

Plight of the empoyees of ordnance clothing factory and Central Vehicle Depot, Avadi

SHRI MISA R. GANESAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, the Ordnance Clothing Factory at Avadi near Madras which manufactures the proud olive-green uniforms and battle fatigues for our jawans is now facing certain problems which have to be immediately looked into by the Ministry of Defence and the same has to be solved immediately taking into account the welfare of the employees who are working in this prestigious organisation in the South. Sir, their demands are: (a) Work load of the factory has to be increased and the management has to get sufficient raw matterials for the same. (b) ban order on appointment has to be removed and the existing vacancies have to be filled immediately. (c) The apprentices who have already completed their training and the 17 casual labourers who have been removed from service have to be given employment in the Clothing Factory. (d) As per the recommendation of the Fourth Pay Commission, the existing disparity between the N.C.O.s and the I.E.s as regards the accumulation of earned leave and encashment of leave has to be removed by issuing sufficient orders to this effect. (e) If the D.A. exceeds 50 per cent, the same should be merged with the basic pay. Sir, then, the O.C.F. school has classes up to ninth standard only and the children of the O.C.F school are then required to change their school. So, this school has to be upgraded up to XII standard. As regards construction of residential quarters, some amount has already been sanctioned but the construction is yet to start. So, this has to be started immediately.

[Shri Misa R. Ganesan]

Sir, I should also point out some of the problems being faced bp the Central Vehicle Dapot, Avadi- is the only Ordnance installation in the South covering four States, namely, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh. It was formed by the then British Government in the year 1944 when the Second World War was at its Zeneth. This is the only nearest depot for the civilian workers of the Defence Services of the four States to settle down at the time of their superannuation, similar to the Army personnel being considered for home posting before their release from service. More than 40,000 people are directly or indirectly employed with this Depot. Initially, this Depot was a major establishment with 20,000 civilian workers but the strength has gradually been curtained to 1,100 as at present. As compared to the other depots in India, CVD is the best depot in the country. Sir, this Depot was established at Avadi in 1944. The infrastructure for storing 'A' and 'B' vehicles and other stores is existing in the area of 443 acres of land comprising 59 sheds. The internal metal road is to a distance of 57 kms. connecting all sheds and offices. VSD Workshop of EME with almost new buildings and latest facilities exist there. Rail lines with facilities for loading and unloading 'A' and 'B' vehicles connected to all sheds also exist in that Depot. Two hundred and sixteen 'A', 'B', 'C' and 'D' type quarters for the civilian staff/workers exist within one km. to the Depot. I, therfore, request the Ministry of Defence to unlift the Depot and provide more responsible and permanent P.E.s.

Keeping these things in view, the present status of the CVD should be made permanent at Avadi with responsibilities for providing better customer sevice by Ordnance Corps to troops located in the Southern Region and in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands. A wing of O.D., Avadi is also to be made permanent along with the Civilian Staff in the Andaman and Nicobar Island. A P. E. for the Central Vehicle Depot till the Ordinance Depot is approved should be made effective with immediate effect.

Thank you Sir.

...Need to remove confusion over height of Naramda Project

श्री अनंतराम देवशंकर दवे (गुजरात) उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए एक गम्भीर मसला उठाने जा रहा हूं । यहां आज सुबह क्वेश्चन आवर में उस पर बहस हुई कि नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को आज दिन तक राष्ट्रीय प्रोजेक्ट, नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट जाहिर कर देना चाहिए था क्योंकि अब यह कोई एक स्टेट की प्रोजेक्ट नहीं रही है । मध्य प्रदेश, राजस्थान, गुजरात, महराष्ट्र सभी लोगों को पीने का पानी, बिजली और सारे राष्ट्र की जो कितनी समस्यायें हैं, जब यह योजना समाप्त होगी तो वे समस्यायें जो हमारे सामने खडी हुई हैं, हल होंगी । लेकिन अभी एक विवाद यहां खडा किया जा रहा है । थोडे दिन पहले मध्य प्रदेश के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने कोई बात कह दी कि डैम की हाइट कम कर दी जाए । मुझे आश्चर्य यह लगता है कि हमारे केंद्र के वन पर्यावरण मंत्री ने वहां प्रेस में ऐसा कह दिया कि डैम की हाईट कम कर दी जाए उसमें मैं सहमत हूं । हमारे जो वाटर रिसोर्स के मिनिस्टर हैं, यहां आकर बयान देते हैं कि जो हाइट ट्रिब्यूनल ने तय की है 45 साल तक उसमें कही भी कोई भी फेरबदल नहीं होगा । चारों राज्यों के मिनिस्टर जब तय करेंगे तभी उसमें कुछ फेरफार की गुंजाइस रहेगी । लेकिन यहां कैबिनेट के एक मिनिस्टर एक बात करते हैं, कैबेनेट के और मिनिस्टर कोई और बात कर देते हैं । शुक्ला जी भी मध्य प्रदेश से आ रहे हैं, केंद्र के वन पर्यावरण मंत्री भी मध्य प्रदेश से आते हैं, । मुझे लगता है कि सब लोगों की कोई मिलीभगत है या हमारी सरकार का मन या नीयत खराब है । एक मिनिस्टर एक बात करता है दूसरा मिनिस्टर दूसरी बात कहता है और

गुजरात के लोगों के दिमाग में एक शंका पैदा हो रही है कि क्या सरकार नर्मदा योजना को आगे बढ़ने देना चाहती है या नहीं । कल भी एक नाटक यहां पर हुआ । मेधा पाटकर जो नर्मदा डैम के खिलाफ आंदोलन चला रही है उसने पर्यावरण मिनिस्ट्री में जाकर कोई धांधली की और मिनिस्टर ने भी बयान दे दिया और आर्डर इश्यू कर दिया कि मैं कुछ तलाश करवा रहा हूं और ऐसी थ्रैट भी गुजरात के लोगों को दी कि मैं परमिशन कैन्सिल कर दूंगा । मुझे लगता है कि यह सब गलत बात है . . (समय की घंटी) नर्मदा कंट्रोल अथारिटी को ही यहां मामला तय करने का, परमिशन कैन्सिल करने का अधिकार है । मेरी इस स्पेशल मेंशन के जरिए मांग है कि शुक्ला जी यहां आकर स्टेटमैंट दें कि जो उनका स्टैंड है, वही स्टैंड रहेगा और जो गुजरात के लोगों के दिमाग में एक शंका पैदा हो गयी है उसे निर्मूल करें । मिनिस्टर यहां आकर स्टेटमेंट दें और नर्मदा प्रोजेक्ट को नेशनल प्रोजेक्ट जाहिर करें ।

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat): Sir, I would like to associate myself with what Shri Anantray Devashanker Dave has said. The shift in the stand of the Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister and the Minister of Water Resources is creating a lot of confusion. Such confusion should not be there.

Need to protect National Forsils Park at Dhudhuva Madhya Pradesh

श्री शिव प्रसाद चनपुरिया (मध्य प्रदेश) : उपसभाध्यक्ष जी, वन भूमि के आंचल के पीछे पूरातत्वीय अवशेष और जीवाश्म के खजाने भरे पड़े हैं । ऐसा ही एक खजाना मध्य प्रदेश के मंडला जिले के एक दूर के जंगली गांव में धुधवा नामक स्थान पर पाया गया है .... (व्यवधान) जंगल में वह स्थान है । लेकिन जंगली गांव पास में हैं । छोटे-छोटे गांव हैं आदिवासियों के, उनके मध्य में जंगल है, वहां धुधवा नामक स्थान पड़ता है । वह शासन ने जीवाश्म, फासिल पार्क स्थापित करना तय किया किया है । उसे राष्ट्रीय जीवाश्म उद्यान का नाम भी दिया गया है । आज वहां पर्यटक भी जाते हैं लेकिन उपसभाध्य महोदय, कोई व्यवस्था पर्यटकों के लिए नहीं है और न वहां जो जीवाश्म पाये जा रहे हैं, बंदर के, सांप के, लकड़ी पत्थर बन गयी है, चीते भी फोसिल्स हैं जिनको आज कुछ लोग चुराने की भी कोशिश कर रहे हैं, जंगली बालक वहां जाते हैं उनको पिक्चुत कर देते हैं, क्योंकि वहां कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है । इसलिए मेरा पहला आग्रह यह है कि उसकी समुचित व्यवस्था करके रख रखाव किया जाए ।

फोसिल्स हिमालय और सतपुड़ा की तराई में, हिमालय तो बहुत बाद का पर्वत है, लेकिन सतपुड़ा और विध्या उस से भी पुराने पर्वत हैं, अगर यहां खोज की जाए तो ढेरों स्थानों पर जीवाश्म पाए जा सकेंगे और जो सारी दुनिया के लिए आकर्षण का केन्द्र बनेंगे और भारत को उस से विदेशी मुद्रा भी अर्जित होगी । दूसरी समस्या भी इस शासन ने वहां पैदा कर दी है। इस उद्यान के लिए गरीब आदिवासियों की जमीन अधिग्रहित की है। आज कई वर्ष हो गए हैं, उस जमीन का मुआवजा आदिवासियों को नहीं दिया गया है।

मैं इस सदन के माध्यम से शासन से यह निवेदन करना चाहूंगा कि धुधुवा जीवाश्म उद्यान की समुचित व्यवस्था करे और उसे पर्यटक स्थल बनाए और जिन आदिवासियों की भूमि अधिग्रहित की गई है उन्हें उस का समुचित मुआवजा दो महीने के भीतर चुकता करे।

इन्हीं शब्दों के साथ मैं अपना निवेदन फिर से दोहराता हूं।

Polavaram Multipurpose Irrigation project

SHRI SATYANARAYANA DRONAMRAJU (Andhra Pradesh): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the Polavaram multipurpose

[Shri Satyanarayana Dronamraju]

irrigation project on river Godavari at Polavaram village of West Godavari district in Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, the need for conservation of water has been underlined in the National Water Policy. The increasing demand for water for diverse purposes such as drinking; irrigation hydro-power generation, navigation, industrial and other purposes would be met by this project. The project is contemplated to irrigate 2.91 lakh hectares of upland area, comprising East and West Godavari, Krishna and Visakhapatnam districts, besides generating power to the extent of 720 MW. The updated cost of the project is to the tune of Rs. 3030 crores as of 1990. For the last 20 years this project has been pending with the Central Water Commission. Nearly 40 lakh people will be benefited directly by this project. It also feed the Telugu Ganga, and thereby serves the Rayalaseema region of Andhra Pradesh, and solves the water problem of Hyderabad and Secunderabad to some extent, covering the entire Andhra Pradesh.

Sir, as water resource development acts as a catalyst for other developmental works, it must be given top priority.

Hence, I urge upon the Central Government to take up this project as a national project, since the State Government is not in a position to take up this project in view of its resource constraints. In the alternative, this project may be opened for external-aiding agencies like the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank.

Sir, people of coastal Andhra in general and farming community in particular are frustrated due to non-availability of the equired quantum of water. Hence, I once again appeal to the Government to expedite inclusion of this Multipurpose irrigation project in the ensuing Annual Plan. Since this project is a Multi-purpose irrigation, navigation, and power-generating project, this, may be treated and given industrial status in order to attract multinationals to invest in this project. Thank you, Sir.

Anti-India propaganda by Pakistan

मौलाना अबैदुल्ला खान आजमी (उत्तर प्रदेश) : सदर-ए-मोहतरम, अभी पाकिस्तान के सिलसिले में बड़ी ही वहशतनाक खबरें सुनने को मिली हैं कि वह हमारे मुल्क के खिलाफ जेनेवा में शिकस्त खा जाने के बाद फिर नित नए मंसूबे बनाकर हिन्दुस्तान की पोजीशन को वीक करने की नापाक कोशिश कर रहा है। हमारे कुछ साथियों ने भी इस मसले को बहुत गंभीरता के साथ उठाया है। मैं आपके जरिए हकूमत-ए-हिन्द का ध्यान आज ही के "हिन्दुस्तान टाइम्स" की एक खबर की तरफ दिलाना चाहता हूं, पाकिस्तान ने हिन्दुस्तान के खिलाफ मुखालिफ मुहिम तेज कर डाली। अखबार कहता है कि पाकिस्तान ने दुनिया भर में खास तौर से इस्लामी तंजीम कांफेंस के ममालिक में अकवामी मुतहदा की इंसानी हकूक कांफ्रेंस जेनेवा में शिकस्त ए-फाश खाने के बाद अपनी भारत मुखालिफ मुहिम तेज कर दी। सदरे मोहतरम्, पाकिस्तानी वजीरे आजम बेनजीर भुट्टो बार-बार दोहरा रही हैं कि पाकिस्तान काश्मीर के मसले को हर बेनुलअकवामी और आलमी फामों पर उठाना जारी रखेगा। अपने बाप की वफादार बेटी को इसी तरह अपनी वफादारी का मुजाहिरा करना चाहिए। उनके बाप, उनके वालिद ने जबर्दस्त शिकस्त खाने के बाद हमारे अजीम मुल्क में शिमला समझौता हमारी साबित वजीरे आजम के साथ किया था और शिमला समझौते में साफ तरीके से यह बात कही गयी थी कि हर मसले को आपसी तौर पर समझदारी के साथ इफाम-ओबतफहीन को रोशनी में तय किया जाएगा। मगर पाकिस्तान इस वक्त अपनी शरारत-पसंदी के बावजूद जो जबर्दस्त शिकस्त

का शिकार हुआ है, अपनी औकात को देखने के बाद भी, हमने यह समझा था कि अपनी बकवास वह बंद करेगा मगर लगता है कि पाकिस्तान ने इस मौजूदा हार से भी कोई सबक नहीं सीखा है। सदर साहिब, खबर है कि वह मुस्लिम हकूमतें जिन्होंने पाकिस्तान का साथ देने से साफ इंकार कर दिया था, मिसाल के तौर पर कुवैत, मुत्ताहिदा अरब अमीरात और ईरान, वहां पर अब पाकिस्तान गैर-सरकारी तनजीमों को पसेपुश्त हिंदुस्तान के खिलाफ कर रहा है। ऐसी सूरत में हमें इन नाजुक और जज्बाती मसाइल को नहीं डालना चाहिए। मैं, इत्तफाक से हमारे नायब वजीरे खारजा जनाब भाटिया साहब यहां हाउस में तशरीफ फरमाएं हैं, आपके जरिए उनसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा और हमारी हुकूमते हिंद से दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि पाकिस्तान जिस तरह से हमारे खिलाफ दुनियाभर के मुमालिक में प्रोपेगेंडा चला रहा है, हमें भी यह चाहिए और हमारी हुकूमत को मेरा यह सुझाव भी है कि दूसरे मुमालिक में हिंदुस्तान की सही तस्वीर पेश करने के लिए और पाकिस्तान के प्रोपेगेंडा का जबर्दस्त बायकॉट करने के लिए, पाकिस्तान की खिनौनी तस्वीर दूसरे ममालिक को दिखाने के लिए हमें भी अपने मुल्क से पार्लिमानी वफूद बाहर भेजने चाहिए। अपने मुल्क के अखबारात के एडीटर्स को बाहर भेजना चाहिए, हमें अपने शायरों को, अपने दानिशवरों को बाहर भेजना चाहिए, इसलिए कि तोप का मुकाबला तोप से करना हम जानते हैं, बम का मुकाबला अगर हमारे ऊपर हमला हुआ तो हम उससे भी मुकाबला करना जानते हैं, मगर जुबान का मुकाबला जुबान करती है, कलम का मुकाबला कलम करता है और कलम और जुबान, तोप और हथियार से ज्यादा मुवस्सर होते हैं। इसलिए हुकूमत से मेरी गुजारिश है कि अपने मुल्क की इज्जतोबका, हिंदुस्तान की बकार और हिंदुस्तान की इज्जत और इत्तहाद की खातिर मुल्क के पढ़े-लिखे लोगों का फॉरेन में इस्तेमाल होना चाहिए और हुकूमत इस सिलसिले में संजीदगी के साथ सोचकर हिंदुस्तान का सिर आसमां की बुलंदी तक ऊंचा रखने के लिए मुअस्सर कदम उठाए, मेरी यह दरख्वास्त है। बहुत-बहुत शुक्रिया।

†[مولانا عبید اللہ خان اعظمی:

(اتر پردیش): صدر محترم - ابھی پاکستان کے سلسلہ میں جو ہی ھی وھشتناک خبریں سننے کو ملی ھیں کہ وہ ھمارے ملک کے خلاف جینیوا میں شکست کھا جانے کے بعد پھر نت نئے منصوبے بناکر ھندوستان کی پوزیشن کو ویک کرنے کی ناپاک کوشش کر رھا ھے - ھمارے کچھ ساتھیوں نے بھی اس مسئلے کو بہت گمبھیرتا کے ساتھ اٹھایا ھے میں آپکے ذریعہ حکومت ھند کا دھیان آج ھی کے "ھندوستان ٹائمس" کی ایک خبر کی طرف دلانا چاھتا ھوں - پاکستان نے ھندوستان کے خلاف مخالف مہم تیز کر ڈالی - اخبار کہتا ھے کہ پاکستان نے دنیا بھر میں خاص طور سے اسلامی تنظیم کانفرنس کے ممالک میں اقوام متحدہ کی انسانی حقوق کانفرنس جینیوا میں شکست فاش کھانے کے بعد اپنی بھارت مخالف مہم تیز کر دی -

صدر محترم پاکستانی وزیر اعظم بےنظیر بھٹو بار بار دہرا رہی ہیں کہ پاکستان کشمیر کے مسئلے کو ہر بین الاقوامی اور عالمی فارمون پر اٹھاتا جاری رکھےگا - اپنے باپ کی وفاداری بیٹی کو اسی طرح اپنی وفاداری کا مظاہرہ کرنا چاہئیے- انکے باپ انکے والد نے زبردست شکست کھانے کے بعد ہمارے عظیم ملک میں شملہ سمجھوتہ ہماری سابق وزیراعظم کے ساتھ کیا تھا - اور شملہ سمجھوتہ میں صاف طریقہ سے یہ بات کہی گئی تھی کہ ہر مسئلے کو آپسی طور پر سمجھداری کے ساتھ افہام و تفہیم کی روشنی میں طے کیا جائیگا - مگر پاکستان اس وقت اپنی شرارت پسندی کے باوجود جو زبردست شکست کا شکار ہوا ہے - اپنی اوقات دیکھنے کے بعد بھی - ہم نے سمجھا تھا کہ اپنی بکواس وہ بند کریگا - مگر لگتا ہے کہ پاکستان نے اس موجودہ ہار سے بھی کوئی سبق نہیں سیکھا ہے - صدر طاحب - خبر ہے کہ وہ مسلم حکومتیں جنہوں نے پاکستان کا ساتھ دینے سے صاف انکار کر دیا تھا- مثال کے طور پر کویت - متحدہ عرب امارات اور ایران وہاں پر اب پاکستان غیر سرکاری تنظیموں کے پس پشت ہندوستان کے خلاف کر رہا ہے - ایسی صورت میں ہمیں ان نازک اور جذباتی مسائل کو نہیں ٹالنا چاہئیے - میں اتفاق سے ہمارے نائب وزیر خارجہ جناب بھاٹیہ صاحب یہاں ہاؤس میں تشریف فرما ہیں - آپکے ذریعے ان سے درخواست کرونگا اور ہماری حکومت ہند سے درخواست کرونگا کہ پاکستان جسطرح سے ہمارے خلاف دنیا بھر میں پروپیگنڈہ کر رہا ہے- ہمیں بھی یہ چاہئے اور ہماری حکومت کو میرا یہ سجھاو بھی ہے کہ دوسرے ممالک میں ہندوستان کی صحیح تصویر پیش کرنے کے لئے اور پاکستان کے پروپیگنڈے کا زبردست بائکاٹ کرنے کے لئے - پاکستان کی گھنونی تصویر دوسرے ممالک کو دکھانے کے لئے ہمیں بھی اپنے ملک سے پارلیمانی وفود باہر بھیجنے چاہئے - اپنے ملک کے اخبار کے اخبار کے ایڈیٹرس کو باہر بھیجنا چاہئے - ہمیں اپنے شاعروں کو- اپنے دانشوروں کو باہر بھیجنا چاہئے - اسلئے کہ توپ کا مقابلہ توپ سے کرنا ہم جانتے ہیں - بم کا مقابلہ اگر ہمارے اوپر حملہ ہوا تو ہم اس سے مقابلہ کرنا ہم جانتے ہیں - مگر زبان کا مقابلہ زبان کرتی ہے - قلم کا مقابلہ قلم کرتا ہے - اور قلم اور زبان توپ اور ہتیار سے زیادہ موثر ہوتے ہیں اسلئے حکومت سے میری گذارش ہے کہ اپنے ملک کی عزت و بقا ہندوستان کا وقار اور ہندوستان کی عزت اور اتحاد کی خاطر ملک کے پڑھے لکھے لوگوں کو ذہن میں استعمال ہونا چاہئیے اور حکومت اس سلسلہ میں سنجیدگی کے ساتھ سوچکر ہندوستان کا سر آسمان کی بلندی تک اونچا رکھنے کیلئے موثر قدم اٹھائے - میری درخواست ہے - بہت بہت شکریہ -]

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA (Bihar) I would like to associate myself with what my colleague, Maulana Obaidullah Khan Azmi has said. It is very essential that our diplomatic exercise should be intensified in this regard because we have seen that with little effort, we could achive our goal in Geneva. We should make a consistent effort in this matter so that our neighbour, Pakistan, does not take any undue advantage to malign us in the world. Thank you.

Development and improvement of National Highways in Gujarat

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI (Gujarat): Through this special men tion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government the pending problem of the State of Gujarat relating to the development and improvement of National Highways in Gujarat. There has been a consistent demand of the Gujarat State right from 1961 and at the same time, the Government had also introduced a 20-year plan to develop the National Highways in Gujarat. It was expected that a distance of 3602 kilometres would be covered during the period 1961 and 1981. Unfortunately, only a distance of 1573 kilometres could be covered till March 1993. There are 12 routes which are still untouched, like Calcutta-Nagpur-Dhule N. H. No. 6, extension from Dhule-Surat-Hazira linking N. H. No. 8.

6.00 P.M.

No. 2: Ahmedabad-Godhra-Dahod-Indore-Bhopal; No. 3: Malia-Jamnagar- Okha- Porbandar-Veraval Div-Bhavnagar-Karjan, linking NH No. 8 near Vadorara; No. 4: Rajkot-Jamnagar-Vadinar Road; No. 5: Extension of NH No. 15 to Bhuj-Khavada-India Bridge Dharmasala up to India border; No. 6: Extension of NH No. 8A from Kandla to Mandvi, Naliya, Narayan Sarovar; No. 7: Vadodara-Por Sinor-Netrang Vyara, Ahwa-Saputara-Nasik Road, linking NH 8 with NH No. 3; No. 8: Link road from Palanpur on NH No. 14 to Gandhinagar-Ahmedabad-NH No. 8; No. 9: Shamlaji-Modada-Godhra Halol Rajpipla-Vapi-State Highway No. 5; No. 10: Mehsana-Chanasma-Radhnpur-State Highway; No. 11: Sarkhej-Sanad-Viramgam-Mahsan-Dharangadhra-Halvad-Maliya State Highway No. 7 and 17 joining NH No. 8A near Ahmedabad and NH No. 8A near Maliya;

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Solanki, you have to conclude now.

SHRI GOPALSINH G. SOLANKI: No. 12: State Highway No. 234 joining Rajkot-Morbi NH No. 8A and 8B and to etxend up to Navlakhi

Sir, I would like to point out that the Ministry of Surface Transport gave the pretext that funds have not been allocated to Gujarat for these highways and that, therefore, these have not been declared as National Highways. I urge upon the Government to allocate funds as well as declare these highways as National Highways, in the interest of Gujarat. Thank you.

श्री अनन्तराय देवशंकर दवे (गुजरात) सर, मैं इसका समर्थन कर रहा हूं, गुजरात के जो रोड हैं, वह जल्दी से जल्दी नेशनल हाइवे डिक्लेयर हों।

THE BUDGET (GENERAL), 1994-95—contd.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): We now continue with the general discussion on the Budget. Mr. Ahmed Patel.

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद भाई पटेल : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं आपका आभारी हूं कि आपने मुझे जनरल बजट पर बोलने का मौका दिया . . . ((व्यवधान)

PROF. SAURIN BHATTACHARYA: Sir, there is no Finance Minister.

SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA: I am here. I am taking down notes. He is coming.

श्री अहमद मोहम्मद भाई पटेल : उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं समझता हूं कि वर्ष 1994-95 का जो बजट है, इस जनरल बजट में न सिर्फ हमारे आर्थिक और वित्तीय सुधार को आगे बढ़ाने का उद्देश्य है बल्कि इसके साथ ही साथ न्यायसंगत विकास की व्यवस्था का भी इसमें उद्देश्य है। इसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा।

उपसभाध्यक्ष महोदय, जिन मुद्दों का यहां मेरे पूर्व वक्ताओं ने जिक्र किया है, उसकी मैं पुनरावृत्ति नहीं करना चाहूंगा, लेकिन कुछ मामले ऐसे भी हैं, कुछ एरियाज ऐसे भी हैं, जिसके बारे में मैं आपके माध्यम से सदन का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा। इस बजट में कुछ ऐसे मामले हैं, जिनके बारे में हमें अधिक सतर्क और सचेत रहने की आवश्यकता है। इनमें एक मामला है नोन-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर का, गैर योजना व्यय का। वर्ष 1993-94 के लिए संशोधित अनुमान में 97,846 करोड़ रुपए रखा गया है, जबकि वर्ष 1993-94 के बजट अनुमान में 90,072 करोड़ रुपए रखे गए थे और वर्ष 1992-93 के वास्तविक व्यय के लिए 85,958 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई थी। वर्ष 1994-95 के लिए यह राशि 1,05,117 करोड़ रुपए रखी गई है। वित्त मंत्री जी ने अपने बजट भाषण में इसके कारणों का स्पष्टीकरण देने की कोशिश की है। मेरा ख्याल है कि वर्ष 1994-95 के बजट में सरकार के किसी ऐसे इरादे का सबूत नहीं मिलता है, जिससे शासन का खर्चा कम करने की व्यवस्था हो। हम हमेशा हिदायत करते हैं राज्य सरकारों को, कि जो गैर-योजना व्यय है, नोन-प्लान एक्सपेंडीचर है वह कम किया जाए। लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में हमें भी कुछ कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

दूसरा, यह जो एरिया है, मेरे ख्याल से जल संसाधन मंत्रालय का है। हमारा सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के तहत आता है। सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण के एरियाज के लिए बजट में धनराशि का प्रावधान किया गया है, उसमें 6.80 प्रतिशत पिछले साल जो खर्चा हुआ था उससे कम किया गया है, हालांकि हमारी जो केन्द्रीय योजना है, टोटल कुल योजना है उसमें मेरे ख्याल से 14.14 प्रतिशत की बढ़ोत्तरी हुई है। यही एक एरिया ऐसा है सिंचाई और बाढ़ नियंत्रण का, जल संसाधन मंत्रालय के तहत जो आता है, जिसमें धनराशि कम की गई है। मैं समझता हूं कि इसके बारे में पुनर्विचार होना चाहिए और जो हमारी सिंचाई की सुविधा है, फ्लड कंट्रोल है, उसके लिए ज्यादा धनराशि का प्रावधान होना चाहिए। हमारे राष्ट्र का गौरव और प्रभुसत्ता, कृषि और हमारा जो अन्न-उत्पादन है, उस पर निर्भर है। पी.एल. 480 का जमाना हमें याद है। आज हम जानते हैं कि हमारा मुल्क अधिक अन्न उत्पादन करने लगा है, लेकिन जिस रफ्तार से आबादी बढ़ रही है, मेरे ख्याल से आबादी की जो वृद्धि है वह 2.10 प्रतिशत है, उसके लिए हमें आने वाले दिनों में ज्यादा अनाज की जरूरत होगी और जो हमारी भूमि है, जिससे हम अन्न उत्पन्न करते हैं, वह सीमित है, इसमें बढ़ोत्तरी नहीं हुई है। तो इसके लिए जरूरी होगा कि हम जो सिंचाई की सुविधाएं हैं, वह ज्यादा से ज्यादा उपलब्ध कराएं। तो इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं कि हमारे पास जो भूमि उपलब्ध है, उसमें हमें अनाज का उत्पादन बढ़ाना होगा और उसके लिए सिंचाई एक उत्तम माध्यम है। मैं जानता हूं कि सिंचाई राज्य का विषय है, लेकिन फिर भी मेरा ख्याल है कि इसके बारे में भी वित्त मंत्री जी को पुनर्विचार करना चाहिए और सिंचाई के लिए ज्यादा से ज्यादा धनराशि उपलब्ध कराने की कोशिश करनी चाहिए।

दूसरा जो एरिया है हमारा रुलर डेवलपमेंट का, ग्रामीण विकास के बारे

में है। इसके लिए 1993-94 में 4,830 करोड़ रुपए की व्यवस्था की गई और 1994-95 में 6,036 करोड़ की व्यवस्था की गई है। जहां तक मैं समझता हूं कि यह धनराशि जो ज्यादा ग्रामीण विकास के लिए उपलब्ध है, बहुत ही अच्छी बात है, उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा, लेकिन उसका उद्देश्य मैं समझता हूं कि रोजगार और साथ-साथ स्थाई परिसम्पत्तियां बढ़ाने का है, उसके लिए यह ज्यादा राशि दी जाती है, लेकिन अनुभव के आधार पर हम यह कह सकते हैं कि 75 प्रतिशत जो राशि खर्च की जाती है, उसे खुदाई के काम में लगाया जाता है जिससे रोजगार तो मिल जाता है लेकिन जो हमारी स्थाई परिसम्पत्तियां हैं, वे नहीं बन पातीं। इसके लिए मैं समझता हूं कि जो फंडिंग पैटर्न है या आपरेशनल गाइडलाइंस हैं, उसके बारे में हमें एक बार फिर से रिव्यू करने की जरूरत है। मैं एक ही उदाहरण देना चाहूंगा कि जो हमारे जलाशय हैं, करीब पांच लाख जलाशय हैं, जिसे देहात में तालाब कहते हैं और ये जलाशय मेरे ख्याल से जो उस पर सिल्टिंग हो चुका है, उसकी खुदाई करने की बहुत जरूरत है। पिछले पांच साल का हमारा तजुर्बा यह है कि इन जलाशयों की ठीक से खुदाई नहीं हुई, जो सिल्टिंग हुआ था वह हम ठीक नहीं कर पाए, उसकी वजह से सींचे जाने वाले क्षेत्र में 17 लाख हैक्टेअर की कमी आई है और एक स्टडी रिपोर्ट यह कह रही है कि इसकी वजह से हमें करीबन् 5,100 करोड़ की हानि होने का अनुमान है। तो मेरा वित्त मंत्री जी को यह सुझाव होगा कि कम से कम 20 प्रतिशत राशि, जो हमारे देहात के जलाशय हैं, तालाब हैं, उनके लिए लगाई जाए ताकि स्थायी परिसम्पत्तियां भी बढ़ा पाएं और उसका ठीक से उपयोग कर सकें।

दूसरा जो एरिया है, जिसके बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित कराना चाहूंगा, काफी डेलीगेशन्स उनको मिले भी हैं, वह है स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज और उसमें खास तौर से टैक्सटाइलिंग यूनिट्स, प्लास्टिक मेन्युफैक्चरिंग, ब्रॉस पार्ट यूनिट्स, उन पर जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी लगाकर मॉडवेट के तहत लाने की कोशिश की गई है, मेरे ख्याल से वित्त मंत्री जी का यह इरादा है, यह अपेक्षा है कि उससे रिवेन्यू ज्यादा जेनरेट होगी, लेकिन मेरे ख्याल से हमारी अपेक्षा बिल्कुल गलत है। मैं समझता हूं कि इससे करप्शन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और जैसे ही यह बात की गई है, आज कुछ अफसरान् हिसाब लगाने लगे हैं कि इससे एक्साइज ड्यूटी आपकी इतनी होगी, तो कम से कम यह करिए जिससे आपको एक्साइज ड्यूटी ही न देनी पड़े और आप मन्थली हमें इतना कर दीजिए। तो मेरे ख्याल से इससे करप्शन को बढ़ावा मिलेगा और जो अनुमान वित्त मंत्री जी का है कि इससे फायदा होगा या रिवेन्यू जेनरेट होगा, वह नहीं हो पाएगा। स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज में हमारी जो यूनिट्स हैं चाहे टैक्सटाइलिंग हो, प्लास्टिक मेन्युफैक्चरिंग हो, ब्रॉस पार्ट की हो या छोटी-छोटी जो स्माल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं, उनमें करीबन् पांच लाख लोगों को रोजगार मिलता है। मैं समझता हूं इससे बेरोजगारी बढ़ेगी और पिछले 5 दिन से यह जो यूनिट हैं, उसमें हड़ताल है और वहां बन्द पड़ी हुई हैं। तो उसके बारे में मेरे ख्याल से वित्त मंत्री जी को कुछ सोचना चाहिए और मेरा सुझाव यह रहेगा कि सारी इण्डस्ट्रीज को मॉडवेट के तहत ले आएं। उसमें मेरे दो सुझाव और भी हैं। यह जो यूनिट्स—स्मॉल स्केल इंडस्ट्रीज हैं जिसका मैंने जिक्र किया, उसकी जो एक्साइज ड्यूटी की मर्यादा है वह 30 लाख रुपए की है। मेरे ख्याल से उसको बढ़ाकर साठ लाख तक करनी चाहिए और कन्सेशन की जो 75 लाख की मर्यादा है उसको बढ़ाकर एक करोड़ की करनी चाहिए। एक दूसरी बात है, जिसके बारे में मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को मुबारकबाद देना चाहूंगा। वह है गुजरात के लोगों और पूरे देश की जनता की ओर से वित्त मंत्री जी को धन्यवाद

[श्री अहमद मोहम्मद पटेल]

देना चाहूंगा कि उन्होंने आयकर अधिनियम की धारा–35 ऐसी के तहत राहत दी जाने वाली परियोजनाओं में प्रदूषण नियंत्रित परियोजनाओं को शामिल करने की मांग को स्वीकार किया, जिसके अनुसार उक्त योजनाओं में अंशदान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को, अनुदान करने वाले व्यक्तियों को दरों में उनके द्वारा किए जाने वाले अंशदान का सौ प्रतिशत छूट देने का प्रावधान है। उनके इस प्रशंसनीय कदम से पर्यावरण समस्या को तेजी से और कारगर रूप से समाधान करने में काफी मदद मिलेगी। उसके लिए मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत मुबारकवाद देना चाहूंगा और साथ-साथ जो छोटे-छोटे मुद्दे हैं, खास तौर पर हमारी जो सिक यूनिटें हैं, जो हमारी सिक मिलें हैं, उनके जो कामदार हैं, जो वोल्यूटरी रिटायरमेंट लेते हैं, तो उनका जो पैसों का भुगतान जितना जल्दी से होना चाहिए वह नहीं हो रहा है। उसकी वजह से काफी कुछ कठिनाईयां महसूस होती हैं। तो वित्त मंत्री जी इसके बारे में भी गौर करें और इस ओर भी ध्यान दें। दूसरा जो एक मुद्दा है, जिस पर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहूंगा, वह मुद्दा यह है कि जहां तक गुजरात का सवाल है, वह यह है कि जो डिपोजिट और लोन का रेश्यो है, वह ठीक तरह से बेलेंस नहीं है। डिपोजिट ज्यादा से ज्यादा गुजरात में है और जो लोन हम लोग दे रहे हैं, मेरे ख्याल से वह रेश्यो ठीक नहीं है, वह कम है। तो इसके बारे में भी ध्यान देना चाहिए। जहां डिपोजिट ज्यादा हो, कम से कम वहां लोगों को ठीक तरह स लोन भी मिले। तो यह कुछ मुद्दे हैं जिनकी ओर मैं वित्त मंत्री जी का ध्यान दिलाना चाहूंगा। फिर एक बार यह जो बजट लाए हैं, मेरे ख्याल से बहुत ही सूझ-बूझ वाला बजट है और इससे मैं समझता हूं कि निर्यात भी बढ़ेगा, उत्पादन भी बढ़ेगा। मैं वित्त मंत्री जी को और प्रधान मंत्री जी को बहुत-बहुत मुबारकवाद देना चाहूंगा। धन्यवाद।

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Mr. Vice Chairman, Sir, I would like to say, at the outset, what the thrust of this budget is. Continuity of the theory of globalization and weakening whatever has been built up over the decades in our country despite experience of the consequences, industrial closures, increase in unemployment, prices going up the puplic institutions thrown to doldrums by deliberate steps flowing from the theory and practice of this policy. It is not a budget for the common man. It does not hold any prospect for employment generation. It is for the big industrialists and big business, not in the interests of the poorer sections or for social justice.

Who are glad at this budget and the previous two budgets? Surely the World Bank, the IMF and their ilk. I don't want to go much into the details of the figures as has been spoken about by various hon. Members. I would only point out that when the total amount of receipts as projected for 1994-95 is Rs. 1,4,5,699 crores, the borrowings alone out of that are 31 per cent, which is Rs. 48,915 crores. The total expenditure is Rs. 1,51,699 crores. Interest alone is Rs. 46.000 crores which takes away 31.6 per cent of the total receipts. Repayment of debts is Rs. 63,632 crores, which is 44 per cent. What remains for developmental works and developmental purposes? The total debt servicing has been to the tune of Rs. 1,09,632 crores, taking away 75 per cent of the total receipts. Now, the fiscal deficit has gone to the extent of Rs. 54,000. It is galloping year by year and I do not know how much we are progressing as far as the eonomic growth is concerned. External debt has been rising by $3 billion per year. It has been stated in the Economic Survey. Solace has been given do doubt, that in the current year it is less so far. As on September 1993, outstanding foreign debt was to the tune of $10 billion.

In terms of rupees it was Rs. 2,88,000 crores. These are the indications in which way we are moving. We are taking pride that we are rich because the foreign exchange position has improved to a figure of $12 to $14 billion. How much of it from borrowings is the question that counts. But to meet it the Corporate tax has been reduced by Rs. 1,355 crores, which is a loss to the Exchequer. It has been reduced from 50% or 45 per cent to 40 per cent now. For the personal income-tax also the maximum percentage is the same. What has been the position in regard to the industry? Reduction in the Customs Duty and higher Excise duty on domestic production will be hitting at the roots of our Indian steel industry, because the production cost here will be more and there will be more inflow of import of steel. Whose benefits is it going to serve? Is it for the improvement of the Indian steel industry? The Economic Survey speaks of the economic strategy undertaken already is providing incentives to labour-intensive small-scale industries. But what is the picture of the small-scale industries? Out of Rs. 106 crores of additional excess levies Rs. 100 crore are from the small-scale sector. These industrialists are very much agitated. Additional excise revenue will be from the expansion of base withdrawing the exemption hitherto obtaining on small-scale units. This hits at the small manufacturer. They provide the largest employment after agriculture; it is a reality. So, these small-scale industrialists are very much agitated. Several organisations and associations have decided to organise a protest march in peace to the Parliament on 18th March. I do not know how far they will be doing it, but they will not be wrong in doing so if other avenue have failed for them.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I may remind you that your time is going to be over.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I am seeking your permission. At the late hour when everything has been over now and when globalisation and liberalisation are taking place, please be a little bit liberal in giving more time to me.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): So many other liberal Members are also here!

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Thank you, Sir. Be a bit liberal and give me some time.

Now, the small-scale industries like soap, steel re-rolling, rubber, aluminium—ware makers, footwear, detergent powder producers, all of them are affected by the new change in the Excise Duty. They say the thrust to boost the corporate sector will result in small sections getting everything with extravagance and major segments will be getting poorer. There will be increase in unemployment and under-employment. The Finance Minister should kindly review and reconsider this issue of the small-scale industries as otherwise this would lead to another big source of employment generation and joblessness due to closure of lakhs of industrial units—small, medium and semi-medium.

About the Labour Laws the survey says that drastic changes have to be made so that flexibility is given to the exporters to hire workers—not to employ them on regular basis—without fear of becoming sick with excess labour. Is it an indication of creating more employment or is it just the opposite? The Government wants to do away with any form of job security and proclaims removal of related laws, which are there to safeguard the interests of the workers. For this a comparison with many Asian countries is cited as examples. Who are they? Are they Singapore and Taiwan? Do they compare with the conditions of our country? This is the point I would request the Finance Minister to keep

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in view. This is a dangerous proposition to hire and fire so far as the employment of workers is concerned...and the entire trade union movement is up against this.

But another analysis survey says that revenue collection has been short due to a slow-down in the industrial recovery despite liberalisation and relaxation. The revenue deficit has risen to Rs. 34,000 crores. The Revised Estimate for last year 1993-94 was budgeted at Rs. 17,630 crores. In the current year it is going up and up. Obviously this is not a proper foreboding.

If you permit me, then,...

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I will give you two more minutes. Within that time you can conclude.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I need a little more than two minutes.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): There are other speakers who want to speak.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I wonder when the Government speaks of benefits accruing to the poor and weaker sections of the society from the reforms. But the fact remains that prices are rising. So is inflation despite new economic reforms. Inflation has gradually gone up to 8.79 per cent. Is there any chance of reversal?

Now it has dawned on the Government that using low-priced fertilisers is harmful to the farmers. and it is not in their interest. Therefore, they have prescribed the use of phosphatic urea so that such costlier fertilisers are imported to help the foreign exporters. I would urge upon the Finance Minister to have an introspection and change this policy.

The Finance Minister should also kindly take into account the financial position of all the States. There is a need for more allocation. But the Budget proposes such tax measures as will lead to a loss of Rs. 625 crores to the State Governments.

I request you, Sir, to permit me over and over again a few more minutes. What is happening in the financial sector? It is true that our public sector financial system has to be improved and strengthened because due to posting of nomiees of Government and political|administrative interference as in the case of banks, weaknesses have developed. How to rectify them? You can do that by improved functioning only. Instead an orchestrated campaign is being conducted as if our banks are in the red saying has national and international repurcussions. So, more and more private banks are being brought in. Scam has indicated what this foreign banks have done to our countary.

What is the banks, actual financial position? In 1991-1992 the overall profit of the nationalised banks was Rs. 646 crores which was 20.37 per cent of the capital. Only three banks were in a loss. In 1991-92, other than the State Bank of India, the net profit of the nationalised banks was Rs. 558 crores. But, in 1992-93, the loss is Rs. 3,649 crores. Why? How? In 1991-92, there was a provision of Rs. 1,809 crores. But, in 1992-93, the provision was Rs. 4,453 crores. There is an increase of Rs. 2,644 crores. So, most of the banks are not making profits due to provisions made under directives. There has been a reduction in the lending rate from 19 per cent to 14 per cent. This has led to what? This has led to the loss of income to the banks to the extent of more than Rs. 5000 crores. Doubtful assets are only 13 per cent. Are they really in a bad shape? Are they, with a mere under 13 per cent doubtful assets? Barring the three banks, all banks were making profits. Why them you talk of disciplining banks alone and not going for actions against the defaulters? You can make

authorisation by law to publish the names of the big defaulters at least because of the non-payment of dues So, the banks' financial position has come to this stage. The basic norms have not been followed. The capital adequacy has not been provided. This is forcing the nationalised banks to close down their 10,000 branches on the plea that they are loss-making branches. As a result of this, 1,50,000 bank employees would become surplus. Where would you provide them jobs in the banking system? Already banks have gone to the public for raising money. Now, what is the result of going to the public. Yesterday a newspaper had mentioned what has happened in the IFCI. The Government's control over it came down from 51 per cent to below 49 per cent. The Government has lost its control over it. In spite of the Government's statement that their share holding will not come down below 51 per cent, it has come down to 49 per cent and less. Then, what is the position?

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): That is totaly incorrect.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Anyway, that is a newspaper report. But no contradiction has come today from the Government. People have known about it. As a result of disinvestment what has happened in the State Bank of India's shares? Where have the excess shares gone? Is it a fact that much of the shares have gone to that very fellow, Mr. Harshad Mehta, through private subscription of shares sold? I do not know. The Finance Minister may kindly clarify this information.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You cannot level such charges if you do not know the facts.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I am only pointing out.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: You are not just pointing out. You are levelling such mancious charges. You are stating in such a manner as if you would get away with all this.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I do not want to get away. I have got a piece of information which came to me. I am passing it on to you. Please say whether it is correct or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Ashis Sen, you know pretty well that unless and until you are able to authenticate it you cannot make any allegation. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI ASHIS SEN: I have not put it as an allegation. I have just asked whether the Finance Minister knows that there is a suspicion that a substantial portion of the shares of the State Bank have gone to... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: If you have any information, please pass it on to me.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: That is what I am doing. Please check it up.

Again, on the question of Regional Rural Banks, the Standing Committee has unanimously recommended that a National Rural Bank or a Zonal Rural Bank should be set up. I do not know whether the unanimous recommendations of the Standing Committees are given any weightage or not.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): It is time you concluded.

SHRI ASHIS SEN: Thank you very much for giving me this time. I am just concluding. What about the insurance sector? The insurance companies are giving enormous profits to the Government. What is the necessity of privatising thrm and inviting foreign insurance companies to come to India? This Budget is not for economic growth, but for stagnation and decline. succes-

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sive and enlarge deficits. It is indicated. Recovrry of the economy is okay, it is a must and is necessary, but not by damaging the domestic industries, agriculture etc. That is why I feel I cannot fully endorse the Budget proposals. I think the Finance Minister will giev a little bit of attention to the suggestion I have made.

With these words, I conclude.

SRHI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU (Bihar): Mr. Vice-Chairman, much has been said about the Budget proposals for 1994-95. I have also heard from my friends from the other side. As a matter of fact, all of us are congratulating our Finance Minister who under the guidance and leadership of the Prime Minister, has made a massive effort to broaden the tax base as well as rationalise the country's tax structure. Never in the history of India such an optimistic Budget has been presented. The Finance Minister—I am glad he is sitting here— has tried to cover almost all the sections of economic activity and has touched the human face by allocating much more resources for rural development. He has also covered a wide spectrum. In his proposals he has included all the fields from ship-breaking industry to rural development, from food-growers to electronic industry and from truck-owners to five-star hotels. Mr. Vice-Chairman, I do not want to repeat the objectives which has been said in the Budget proposals; that is, relief in the corporate tax to stimulate growth, to improve the competitiveness of the Indian industry globally, to stimulate personal corporate saving and investment through relief in personal income tax, to give incentive to EOU, to contain inflation by limiting Budgetary deficit to acceptable norms, to reduce the possibility of administrative corruption and delays, disruptive disputes and abuse by rationalisation of the tax structure, to broader the tax base by including a few services in he tax net, to ensure to farmers adequate returns for their poduce and to improve the rural wealth through larger allocations to the rural sector and employment for the weaker sections of the society. The rural sector and the weaker section of our society has been looked after well by increasing allocation in rural development and social services, Employment, better standard of living of the wether sections has also been taken care of. Massive outlays have been provided for the Employment Assurance Scheme, which is being implemented in 1752 books; the Jawahar Rozgar Yojana; the accelerated rural water supply progamme including the Rajiv Gandhi National Water Drinking Scheme and the Prime Ministers' Rozgar Yojna which was limited so far to only urban centres, is being expanded to cover the entire country which is estimated to provide self-employment to about a million educated yough through seven lakh tiny business and industrial ventures. These are the mportant features of the Budget presented by tha Finance Minister (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI KAMLA SINHA: Sir, this is going to be 6.30 p.m. How long are we going to sit?

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): There are some more speakers who would like to speak. We would be sitting so long as the Members like to speak.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: The anxiety which everybody is having today is a big gap of Rs. 6,000 crores in the budgetary provision. If we compare the budget estimates of 1993 and the revised estimates of 1994, we find that there has been a decline in the gross total revenue, that is decline of about Rs. 8,117 crores yet a boost has been given in the budget estimates for 1994-95 towards the revene receipt of Rs. 87,136 crores. This we may not call a jump of about Rs. 3,000 crores even from the budget estimates of

1993 and Rs. 12,000 crores from the revised estimates of 1993-94. It means the Finance Minister has placed faith on tax compliance. To my mind, it is a gamble and it is a desperate gamble. I have got every doubt that the revenue recipt to the extent estimated would go up. The tax compliance will also not come up to his expectations because we have not been able to rectify the procedure. Over and above, the mental set up of the bureaucracy has not yet come in the line of thinking of the Finance Minister. The mentality of the taxpayer has also not changed. This is not because of lack of education. For that the Finance Minister should issue direction to the CBTD and the department concerned to hold seminars and workshops and a close-knit relationship should be established between the taxpayer and the bureaucrats so that the mentality should change. Government should give thought to this proposal. Otherwise, the gap which is there in the Budget will remain a gap. Rather it will be widened than to be lessened.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI V NARAYANASAMY): If the House so agrees. I will request Shri Jagesh Desai to take the Chair.

The Vice-Chairman (Shri Jagesh Desai in the Chair)

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Sir, another aspect to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister is the growth of GDP. Usually the GDP is the indicator for growth of industry and agriculture. But a figure which has appeared in the Budget paper is something else. I do not want to quote it but I would like to give the percentage i.e. From 1990-91 to 1992-93, the GDP went up to 31.2 per cent The contribution made by the industrial sector declined from about 45 per cent in 1990-91 to 34.4 per cent, a drop of almost 10 per cent, and the contribution made by the agricultural sector to the GDP which was 40 per cent in 1990-91 declined to 31 per cent, a drop of about 9 per cent. These figures are given in the Budget papers.

The above-mentioned figures show that the contribution made by the industrial sector as well as the agricultural sector are lower. It is a cause for worry. The rate of growth of 30 per cent in the GDP at current prices is esentially explained by the rates of inflation in the last three years. The rate of inflation was 16.3 per cent in 1990-91. In all these years inflation was further fuelled by the expanion of money supply by 34.3 per cent against a 32 per cent growth in GDP between 1990 and 1993.

Sir, although the growth has been indicated in the figure for public consumption, I feel that if it is calculated on cost basis, the percentage of growth will fall. I hope, the Finance Minister will explain it. As a matter of fact, the basis of calculation should be cost factor If it had been so, neither it would have been 40.4 per cent in 1991-92 nor it would have been 31.2 per cent in 1992-93 in respect of agricultural production; it would have been 44.7 per cent in 1991 and 31.4 per cent in 1993 in respect of industrial production. Rather, it would decline. If the GDP has gone up and if the industrial growth rate has also increased by 1.8 per cent, then why there is a recession? Why there are heavy tax-concessions? There are some anomalies in respect of industrial production. The hon. Finance Minister, by giving so many concessions to these industries, expects that the gap provided in the Budget will improve and come closer. I think, it will never happen. Whatever benefit has been given to the industry today, it will yield good results and it will be effective. But because of certain procedures

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and red-tapism in the bureaucratic system, the Finance Minister may get the result in the next year, but not in this year. You know, it will take six months to regulate the industry. We will have its result only in the next year. This year, they will have a setback and the entire country will be in a bad shape. To me, Sir, to be more optimistic is not very good. Moreover, we have not been able to control our population. We should calculate our GDP on cost price. If we do so, it will be 4 per cent. With this ratio, in a period of four years, the population will increase by 8 per cent but GDP will remain at 4 per cent. If the GDP increase at cost price... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: Sir, I would like the hon. Member to tell us what the calculation is that he has in mind when he says 'cost price'. 'GDP at cost price', what exactly you imply, I do not understand.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: The market price and the cost price.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): I am also not able to understand it... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: On cost price that should be calculated, not on the market price. Anyhow, that is my opinion.

Now coming to the next point, Sir, the agricultural sector has shown more increase in production due to heavy rains compared to the performance of the industrial sector which remained very poor leading to recessionary trends. This has caused a decline in both the growth rate of gross domestic savings and inestment. For example the gross savings rate which was 24 per cent in 1990-91 came down to 22.3 per cent, and consequentially, the rate of gross domestic investment which was 27.4 per cent in 1990-91 fell down to 24.5 per cent in 1992-93. Lower investment reduced the output, creating further inflationary pressures in the market. Sir, the Finance Minister has gone out of the way to encourage growth, particularly industrial growth, by lowering customs duty, rationalising the excise duty and lowering the lending rates. In fact, our Finance Minister has redeemed a long-standing pledge of the nation to uphold the basic economic tenet of protecting the domestic industry. There is a proverb, "Feed the baby, nurse the child and free the adult". The Indian industry which had long survived under the protective umbrella of heavy customs duties must now become globally competitive and export-oriented. I once again congratulate the Finance Minister for this.

Sir, I have a few words to say about the new excise duty. The new excise rules which are expected to collect excise duty of Rs. 36,700 crores against the Rs. 31,705 crores in 1993-94 are no panacea for the ills. Sufficient increase has to be achieved largely on the strength of expected buoyancy and greater balance of public administration. The net additional resource mobilisation on the excise front in 1994-95 is to the tune of Rs. 106 crores. But the industry is of the opinion that the new system of collection of excise duty is very complicated in practice than the previous one. The packaging industry which has also been brought under the excise net leaves many loopholes. It is very difficult to get all the invoices signed by either the Chief Executive of a company or the Company Secretary. The Finance Minister is here. I hope he will consider this complicated process while announcing the rules which he is going to bring into force from 1st of April, 1914.

Sir, it is high time that the Government should a committee to control the expenditure because the deficit cannot be controlled witohut curbing the expenditure. The reforms in the tax system is not the only remedy. The country is worried about the size of the revenue deficit.

Sir, I would like to bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the Government expenditure is going up very high. The travel expenses of the Ministers have gone up by 440 per cent. This must be taken care of.

Sir, I would say a few words on the taxation proposal. It is laudable to unify the corporate profit tax rate on closely-held companies and widely-held companies Sir, you are a very eminent tax advocate and chartered accountant. You will appreciate that the profit tax rate on closely-held companies and widely-held Companies has been unified. This has ended all the disputes. There is an anomaly in customs duty; especially in the tariff on steel and non-ferrous materials, even after reduction, stands at 50 per cent wheres in, capital goods sector it has been reduced to 25 per cent on project imports. This anomaly should go. There is no control over the finance of the State. This is very important. The State finances has got to be controlled. This anomaly will create problem in the State. The State has got its own source of revenue such as entry-tax, sales-tax, etc. The Central Government will have to interfere in the imposition of entry-tax by the State and the sales-tax will have to be rationalised to bridge the gap of deficit; otherwise, it is very difficult for the Finance Minister to cotrol the deficit.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): How can the Finance Minister do it?

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: He has to frame some rules. He has to make some changes in the Centre-State relations. He has to talk to the Chief Ministers. It is very essential to control the State finance. No reform will work unless the State finance is controlled because ultimately it percolates to the districts and villages. You know the state of affairs about the finance of Bihar Govt. The Government is hardly able to pay the salary. There is no development. It has become very difficult to run the State and there is a grave financial crisis. The announcement of service tax in some sectors is appreciable. But the eminent tax law expert, Shri Nani Palkhiwala, called him the 'originator of this disastrous tax'. I don't know how. To my mind, the service tax on brokerage earning and stock broker general insurance premium should be levied but service tax on telephone is very dangerous and objectionable. Sir, we all know about the telephone service. It is actually a disservice. You have announced a tax on disservice. Sir, at least, you should not announce a tax on disservice. We are already being penalised. Sir, everybody is suffering from this problem. I would request you to reconsider this point. You kindly remove tax on telephone service.

The enhancement of exemption limit and adjustment of tax brackets are laudable. This all has been done on the payment of salaried people and those who have got limited income and want to pay tax. These exemptions are being raised from time to time on *ad hoc* basis. In 1984-85, the exemption limit was raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,000. Now, it has been raised to Rs. 35,000. The standard deduction was also raised from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 18,000 for working women. These are all ad *hoc* arrangements. But it is not conducive to the development of proper tax culture and voluntary compliance. So, I would suggest that the Government should introduce index system of laws in the tax system.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): But this time he has done more than that.

SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Sir, a number of countries have such index of their tax laws. The advance computer technology is available with us. So, we should enforce this index system.

The next issue concerning tax policy relates to estimated income method for tax-payer in certain categories of business as contained in Chapter 12-C of the Income Tax Act. This system was introduced for only two years. It has been said that it was an utter failure. You will have to take care of it. This

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is very important. So, the Government should devise a system to collect estimated income method keeping in view the present Income Tax laws.

There is a total absence of any probeen extended to the tax-payer in the business of civil construction and plying and leasing or hiring of trucks in the Finance Act. This estimated income method and system of presumptive method of taxation is prevalent in many countries. A thorough study is required to make foolproof system. Sir, this is only an eye-wash. This system is not a foolproof system. It gives rise to corruption. There are several countries which have got foolproof system. You can send a team in those countries for study.

There is a total absence of any provision in the Bill for checking evasion confusion and avoidance. Every body knows that a river of black-money is flowing in this country. No Government has been able to check this flow. This is also a matter of serious concern. That is why it is said that, first of all, the culture has got to be developed for payment of taxes. For this, it is necessary that the Government should hold seminars and workshops at district levels. The Income Tax Officers should bring the tax-payers nearer to them.

There is no reason for giving wealth tax exemption to persons who own palatial farm houses, fully equipped with modern gadgets or air conditioners, swimming pool etc. in the midst of the city and their source of investment should also be checked.

There are two ways of dealing with the deficit (i) by curbing your expenditure; (ii) by increasing your revenue. You may have to restructure the tax laws and bring about administrative efficiency in this case. If the Finance Minister wishes to catch more people in the tax net, he will have to simplify the tax structure even more. He should also see that the offices think on these lines. With these words I would like to thank you, Mr. Vice-Chairman, and I would also like to say that I appreciate the Budget. At the same time, I would like to add that much more needs to be done in the banking sector. It needs to be improved. We have had a scam in recent past and hence, transparency of banking accounts should be made mandatory. I once again thank you. Mr. Vice-Chairman.

*SHRI K. K. VEERAPPAN (Tamil Nadu): Mr. Vice-Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak on behalf of D.M.K. on the Budget for 1994-95. The Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh has presented the Budget which seeks to carry on the liberalisation policy that has put the common man to hardship, besides being pro-Dunkel which will usher in an era of dominance of multinationals. The kind of overwhelming praise the Budget received from multinationals and big industrial houses signify as to whose interests the budget caters to The customs duty on imported raw materials and spare parts for industries have been considerably reduced. I am afraid this decision will endanger the domestic trade and industry. The multinationals have been given much more tax and duty concessions on investment in India, than the NRIs. This speaks out the intensions of the Government.

Sir, in a country where more than 50% people live below poverty line, nothing has been done in the budget to mitigate the hardships fac-

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

ed by the poor. The budget has not taken into account the fate of domestic goods even. The concessions on import duty will adversaly affect domestic production because people would rather buy the cheaper imported goods than the domestic goods. which would find it difficult to compete with the multinational products

Agriculture is the backbone of our country with 7% per cent people depending on agriculture. Yet this budget does not contain any worthy scheme to improve the conditions of farmers. With the price of fertilizers having gone up, the cost of production of crops too has increased. Now, since the Government has decided to import certain food items at cheaper rates, our farmers will be affected because they will not be able to sell their produce at that rate. So, I would like to know what has the Government done to bridge the gap between the production cost and selling cost? How the farmer is going to be saved? The budget has no answer for this. The consumers belonging to both middle and lower and also the farmers, are the worst sufferers of this budget.

Mr. Vice Chairman Sir, this year budget deficit is estimated to be over Rs. 6000 crores. But in all prohability, this is likely to go up in a big way. Because, last year's original budget deficit of Rs. 4314 crores was revised upward to a staggering Rs. 9160 crores a jump of Rs. 4846 crores. So, one can imagine what would be the revised deficit of Rs. 6000 crores. As the deficit goes up, the Government will resort to levying of taxes and hiking of prices and fares, burdening the feeble shoulders of common man. Last year the fiscal deficit was estimated to be Rs. 36,959 crores. But in the revised estimate it went up to Rs. 58,551 crores. The fiscal deficit for 1994-95 is estimated to be Rs. 54,915 crores. I don't know what will be the revised estimate?

Sir, the Congress Party came to power after making election promises to roll back the price of commodities. Almost three years have rolled by, but the prices have not come down. On the contrary, the prices have been sky-rocketting. Even in the pre-budget exercise, the Government had hiked the prices of petrol, diesal, sugar, rice, wheat and cooking gas and also the rail fare and electricity charge. Now, the Government is trying to be fool every one saying that prices have not been increased. The fact is that no item has ben spared in the pre-budget hiké. While referring to this pro-budget hike, my revered leader Dr. Kalaingnar quoted a proverb in Tamil and said:

"Generally the toll of bell announces the arrival of elephant. But here the elephant itself has arrived without the toll of bell. And it is a wildtusker which Yes the pre-budget hike is like that trampled down the common man."

No other description can be more appropriate than this. This budget has brought down taxes and duties only on items like computer, television sets and other luxury items. The Government has not spared even biscuits eaten by small children. The price of buscuit has been increased by 7.5 per cent. Products of small scale industries have been taxed heavily. Even telephone services have not been spared. As it is, people find it difficult to pay heavy telephone charges for the kind of services rendered. Now, the Finance Minister has levied 5% service charges on it. I don't understand the policies of the Goverument.

The way of functioning of the Government only highlights its callousness. To make up the deficit, it bor-

*English translation of the original speech delivered in Tamil.

[Shri K. K. Veerappan]

rows from IMF and World Bank. And to repay the loan and interest, the Government indulges in heavy borrowing plunging the nation in debt trap.

Every time the Government comes out with budget which serves the interest of the multinationals and capitalists. But the Finance Minister boasts of swelling of foreign exchange reserve, sufficient food grain stock and increased foreign investment in India. I wsh to ask, what is the use of all these if the poor people don't have the buying power to buy even essential commodities. Even the employed people are unable to buy anything because the commodities are sold at uneffordable prices As I conclude, I wish to put on record that this budget is pro-capitalist and pro-multinational and therefore, it contain nothing to ameliorate the conditions of the poor and the middle class.

Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji. You have five minutes.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI (Andhra Pradesh): Sir, the discussion can be continued tomorrow. It is already 7 o'clock.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): You finish your speech.

DR. YELAMANCHILI SIVAJI: Sir, I hope that you will be considerate in giving time.

Sir, the first phase of the Economic Reforms started in July, 1991. And the measures that were taken, at that time, entered into a scond phase and, to me, the reforms during the second phase are more relevant and difficult as well as crucial.

7.00 P.M.

The disturbing factor in the present Budget is that a lot more money has been transferred from the capital surplus to meet the revenue deficit. During the course of the last four Budgets that were presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh, the total amount, thus, transferred from the capital surplus to meet the revenue deficit is as high as Rs. 67,393 crores. Even in the present Budget, it is estimated that Rs. 26,727 crores are supposed to be transferred to meet the day-to-day expenditure of the Government and this is because he has to sympathise with everybody. He has to compromise between the conflicting economic realities and the political compulsions of the ruling party and the treasury benches. He has to compromise between the budgetary deficit and the mounting revenue expenditure. He wanted to slap on the subsidies but various lobbies are working to ensure that subsidies are continued. The Finance Minister has to neutralise between the tax component and the political fallout. He has to compromise between the Bombay Club and the Davos speech of the Prime Minister. He has to compromise with several others such as PMO, IMF and the World Bank. These are the realities.

Sir, ours is a land of contradictions. We find a great contradiction here. As against the aspirations of the Finance Minister, the final realisation in the Finance Bill is a contradiction in itself and I am sorry to state this. Another thing which I would like to state is that agriculture has been given a complete go bye. It is evident from the thrust that he has given in his Budget speech. I am sorry to state that three or four sentences have been used by the hon. Finance Minister in his speech in regard to agriculture. The allocation to agriculture is also not up to the mark, not up to the expectations. I expected that at least in his fourth Budget, he would pay some attention to agriculture. But precious little has been done as far as allocation to agriculture is concerned which is supposed to cater to the needs of 72 per cent of the popu-

lation. You know pretty well, Mr. Vice-Chairman, that agriculture is one of the few sectors that absorbs the inefficiency of the industrial sector. It provides raw materials as a captive producer. It absorbs the sub-standard products that are being produced by the industry as a captive consumer. It absorbs all other semi-skilled and unskilled labour in the society and also helps contain inflation. Out of the total allocation of Rs. 70,000 odd crores, less than 3 per cent went to the agriculture sector in the Central Plan outlay. This is one of the disturbing factors. Another factor which I would like to state is about the liberalisation policies of the Government. The fruits of liberalisation are yet to percolate to the agriculture sector. Seventy-two per cent of the population is completely neglected by the liberalisation policies of the Government. Other sectors were delicensed. Motor cycles were delicensd. White goods were delicensed. But the sugar industry is yet to be delicensed. At least one thousand applications for installation of sugar industries in various parts of the country are pending with the Government are clearance. When the Government came out with a proposal to delicense dairy industry, another Ministry came in the way. Mr. Balram Jakhar has been successful in promulgating the Milk and Milk Products Order, thereby neutralising the so-called delicensing system so far as the milk products are concerned. Same is the picture in regard to the delicensing of the so-called cigarette industry. It is a fact that both inside and outside the House, the representatives are fighting over the glut in the tobacco market. To see that this glut is removed, it is high time that this industry was denotified and delicensed. During his last Budget Speech, the Finance Minister was good enough to come out with a proposal. He stated that there would be no restriction on the movement of foodgrains from one part of the country to another part of the country. We are discussing about GATT, Dunkel and free trade among various countries in the international arena. But, at the same time, in spite of the enuincation by the Finance Minister on the floor of the House during his Budget proposals during last year, it is not being implemented at the lower level. We produce paddy in our village, and we are not supposed to carry our paddy or rice to the neighbouring towns for our own consumption. And the hon. Minister for Civil Supplies, Mr. A. K. Antony, was holding some meetings at Hyderabad to negotiate with the Minister of various States in regard to free movement of foodgrains. But it is not done. And successfully the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh came out with another proposal. He went on record both inside the Assembly and outside that Andhra Pradesh is not going to implement this free movement of foodgrains. Again, the Finance Minister reiterated his stand during the Budget proposals of this year also, but nothing has been done.

Sir, in regard to the agri-consortium that was incorporated during last year's Budget proposals, I should say that it did not materialise. And the so-called subsidy component on the fertilizer has been reduced. What I mean to say is that we are not here to plead for the subsidy to the farmer And we are prepared to pay whatever be the price if the market forces are allowed to operate. The cost of production of fertilizer in one of the units in Andhra Pradesh, where our hon. Prime Minister went to inaugurate it and to dedicate the same to the nation is as high as Rs. 9,000 per each tonne of urea. When our counterparts are getting this fertilizer five times cheaper than us in Japan, when our counterparts in neighbouring Bangladesh and Pakistan are getting two and a half or three times cheaper, for the same quantity of fertilizer, we are compelled to pay a higher price even

[Dr. Yelamanchili Sivaji]

though subsidy is there on the fertilizer. The entire subsidy on the fertilizer is being swallowed by the inefficient and dishonest fertilizer industry, and it is not going to the farmers. So, some corrective steps are to be taken in this regard.

In regard to income-tax, Sir a lot more discussion took place in regard to extending the income-tax to the agricultural income. And we are prepared to pay income-tax provided the farmers are in a position to exceed the threshold limit. But the exemption of income-tax for the agricultural sector became a source to conceal income in other sectors. As you know pretty well, Sir, the farmers in various parts of the country, whether in Maharashtra or in Andhra Pradesh, are not able to make their both ends meet. They are not getting sufficient yield. But those people in other sectors like the corrupt officials and bureaucrats as well as the blackmarketeers and industrialists are demonstrating that their income is from agriculture and, therefore, it became a source to conceal income. So, what I mean to say is let them tax the agricultural income. Once the agricultural income is clubbed with the non-agricultral income, it should not be given any exemption. If it is difficult for the Government to over-come this, they can even go in for amending the Constitution.

Another aspect which I would like to add is that the entire 'tamasha' that is going on for the last 40 or 45 years is that from the early '40s to the mid-80s, we followed a philosophy of Fabian socialism. Some of the economists who were accessible to the seat of power like Mahalanobis or P. N. Rai or Dr. Manmohan Singh, were propagating Fabian socialism up to the mid-80s. Another set of economists like Montekh Singh Ahluwalia or Mr. Ashok Desai or Mr. Rakesh Mohan or again Dr. Manmohan Singh who preached Fabian socialism for 30 years now came out with market economy. I am sure that Dr. Manmohan Singh is not for this market economy. But out of compulsion, he is adopting this policy. And I am sure that once the things are set right, Dr. Manmohan Singh will go back to his original colour of Fabian socialism, I am afraid, the Fabian socialism of Krishna Menon style. Whether it is the Fabian socialism or market economy, both the theories are out-dated. Fabian socialism was adopted in the country till the mid-eighties and has become outdated even in various other parts of the world. Events in various parts of the world, whether the erstwhile USSR or South-East Czechoslovakia or the events in the present context in China have made it outdated. The economists wanted Fabian socialism of 1920 or 1940 in the edstwhile USSR or South-East Europe and they wanted to implement it here but they failed. Likewise, Anglo-Saxon Fabian socialism failed and now they are resorting to market economy theory which is again 20 years old. We have a good number of economists both inside and outside the House and they are criticising each other. At the same time, they failed to give a proper direction to the country. (*Time bell rings*) I, therefore, suggest to the hon. Finance Minister that instead of adopting outdated imported policies, he should evolve a swadeshi policy based on the realities of the day and only then it would be possible to ensure upliftment of the society as a whole.

Some hon. Members were mentioning about the tax on telephones etc. I would not like to say anything on that point I would only like to say that the hon. Finance Minister has been talking since long about reduction in governmental expenditure on administration. Unfortunately, the expenditure on establishment is going up and the bureauc-

racy is acting like a Frankenstein monster and is a stumbling block for any change in the society. As per the figures indicated by the Finance Minister, we are spending more than Rs. 60,000 crores on establishment. So, instead of allowing the bureaucracy to become a stumbling block, we should see that some socially useful purpose is served by the bureaucracy. We annot expect each and everybody in the governmental sector to be on the same wavelength as the Finance Minister of this country. The so-called policy of liberalisation, of the Finance Minister, is not producing the desired results. The benefits of this policy do not percolate to lower levels in the States or in the Centre. It is time that something was done about it.

In the share market and stock-exchanges, some fictitious companies are coming up with attractive proposals, like TAKEWOOD, like ROGERS and they say that if somebody invests one thousand rupees, they would pay him one lakh rupees on maturity of the term. If these fictitious companies are allowed to go scot-free, many gullible people will lose their money.

Similarly, in the petroleum sector, many companies are coming up with proposals, inviting applications for registration for supply of gas. I suggest some effective steps should be taken in this regard.

Then there are trusts. They are not safe trusts and about 90 per cent of them are bogus where money is being manipulated. They are exempt from tax. Therefore, it is time, if not high time, that all the trusts, as far as their income is concerned, are brought on par with individuals and are taxed.

As far as the export earnings are concerned, it should also be taxed—at least 25 per cent—as compared to the normal earnings. Unless it is done, the journey of the money cannot be monitored by the Government. Therefore, if the Government comes up with proposals for taxing the export earnings as well the public and private trusts, a lot of revenue would accrue to the Government. The Government would be able to get at least Rs. 3,000—4,000 crores. The Government may consider these suggestions. Thank you.

THE VICE-CHAIRMAN (SHRI JAGESH DESAI): Shri V. Gopalsamy. Not present. Shri Sanjay Dalmit. Not present. Shri Jagmohan. Not present. Prof. Saurin Bhattacharya. Not present. Shri Anand Prakash Gautam. Not present. Shri P. Upendra. Not present. Shri Bhupinder Singh Mann. Not present.

Now, the House stands adjourned and we will meet again tomorrow, the 17th March, at 11 a.m.

The House then adjourned at seventeen minutes past seven of the clock, till eleven of the clock on Thursday, the 17th March, 1994.